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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE NEWS.

...there been—is there to be a change in ...Cabinet? If Secretary Stanton has re...ed, we shall be very willing to write ...ant words over his retiracy, giving credit ...past services, and yet we can do this ...better, if we may borrow a glow of satis...tion from the appointment of such a suc...sor as would be found in Ben. Butler. ...e notice the statement that an Indiana ...spatch to the President yesterday, urges ...selection of Gen. Butler to the War Sec...retaryship. We believe this to be the voice ...the choice of the loyal West. Ben. But... in the War office would give one hundred ...sand men to the army more quickly and ...ter than they can be recruited in any ...er way. It would mean war afresh, such ...war on the rebels, both against their policy ...their practice, against the heresy of Se...sion and State rights, and against the ...barisms of the warfare in such behests ...the nation would clutch its weapons ...th new zeal.

...We trust that the President is not studying ...successor for Mr. Stanton with the atlas of ...country in his hands. It looked to us as ...he got his first successor to Secretary ...e, straight out of Colton's map of the ...ted States, and Gov. Tod had the wisdom ...it, and decline an honor so lightly a ...onal tribute to himself. Give us the ...Mr. Lincoln, and not a geographic ...erpoise to somebody else in the Cab... Gen. Butler understood the war from ...first, and to whatever point in its settle... he has rolled his not very handsome ...there the rebels have squirmed, and ...r cause has been pinned fast in a treat... steadily cumulative, caustic at first, to ...curative afterward. It seems to the West ...Butler was pointed out for the War Se...retaryship by pre-eminent selection of the ...rebels themselves, and their friends at the ...rth have very faithfully sustained such ...ignation. We can but hope that the next ...ws from Washington will give us Ben ...tler standing beside the President, and ...der him directing the war power of the ...vernment.

From Memphis we have full and most ...ering advices from Mississippi. The dis... of the Sturgis expedition is polished ...of sight by the polishing given to For... by that noble war-horse, Gen. A. J. ...ith, who saved Banks' army on the Red ...er. The intelligence is now complete and ...iable that Forrest was whipped handsome... in five different fights. The rebels lost ...er two thousand, while our loss was only ...e hundred. General Faulkner and Colo... Forrest, of the rebel army, were killed, ...d General Forrest wounded. No victory ...ld be more gratifying than this success ...r the brute of Fort Pillow infamy. The ...port recently published that Forrest had ...acked Huntsville, Ala., was of course in...rect. It is, however, certain that this ...ccess will tell on Sherman's success, as re...ving a menace to his communications.

From Sherman's army the news of the ...ccupation of Atlanta is still withheld, but ...must soon take place, from rebel confes...s. The advices elsewhere published con... a very full review of the situation ...wn to Saturday last. Bragg has turned up ...ain and "brag" is again heard from the ...ebels, but we are willing to back "Holdfast" ...Sherman as the better of the two. We are ...epared to see the rebels retire from Atlan..., and it is time for the Government ...the people to provide against any pos... result disadvantageous to our ...se, by the rebels allowing Sherman to ...s far into Alabama with his army, while ...y transfer their forces for a tremendous ...w in another quarter, probably Virginia. ...will be only wisdom to prepare for a rebel ...w northward, on a larger scale and more ...rious magnitude than has been before at...mpted. It may not come. The prepara...n against it, however, will not be useless. ...member that the rebels have carried 8,000 ...es out of Maryland on their recent raid. ...t better use for their remounted cavalry ...n another and deeper dig into the fat and ...glish sides of Pennsylvania? It will be ...l to be ready. So shall Sherman's suc...s in the far South be the more satisfac...y, balanced against no drawbacks.

From Grant only quietude and prepara...n, with a hint of rebel molestation to our ...es River communications, pronounced in ...last night's dispatches entirely guarded ...inst. Grant is giving thirty days' fur...ghs to some of his men and officers, after ...manner of Vicksburg, which may be in...preted as a cool, collected wink to the ...bels, not to be in a hurry. And we will ...t. The nation in the character of Penelope, ...ll stick to her home weaving, and wait on ...ysses.

It will be seen by our special Washington ...spatch, that, carrying out his wise design ...appealing directly to the people for a ...pular loan, Secretary Fessenden is having ...epared, soon to be issued, 7.30 notes, run...ng for three years, and convertible at ma...rity into United States bonds, the interest ...able semi-annually. These notes are not ...be used as legal tender. By this means ...ther inflation of the currency is avoided.

We confess to being rather taken aback by ...Philadelphia dispatch elsewhere. They ...be used to such things in Philadel..., and our only instruction to our in...igent reporter is to keep his eyes open ...steer in the middle channel. We are ...pared for anything startling, even to the ...t of his telegraphing himself home, if ...sensation pressure proves too much for ...The page of last night's transmission ...s decidedly like Gulliver's travels, and yet ...hero of this visit to Jeff. in the pirate's ...is an Illinois Colonel. Altogether it ...one of the most stunning of the small ...odes of the war. The only solution we ...give of the facts as narrated, is that ...scarcity of ice at Richmond has made all ...s of refrigerants a welcome luxury, and ...Col. Jaques must be set down as the ...lest of the season. We wait further de...opments.

Missouri will be in a bad way until her loy...men take arms in their hands, and, under ...mpetent leaders, help themselves. Until ...en the rebel guerillas will only be rough ...achers for Union and the war.

Our dispatches give accounts of disastrous ...s, and an appalling calamity at Philadel... yesterday, in the fall of an Almshouse, ...th serious loss of life.

Important dispatches published elsewhere ...dicate that our forces are steadily and suc...sfully pursuing the rebels who recently ...vaged Maryland. The pursuing party is ...resting large amounts of the plunder from ...rebels. Gen. Crook on Monday overtook ...enemy at Snicker's Gap. A sharp and ...rific encounter took place. The rebels ...ght like demons, anxious to save their ...in and cattle. Gen. Crook whipped the ...m thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons ...vily laden with grain, and took many ...soners.

We have, it is said, now in our hands ...rebel prisoners. The butternut har... is a fat one, and we have just got into a ...of the same kind.

...old yesterday made a faint wiggle, and ...very uneasily in the scale at 260, or there... Not to say that somebody else does ...here to aid the lying which keeps it ...

The Sioux are saving the use of ice in Gen ...y's expedition by a demand far below ...freezing point of coolness, claiming pay ...the buffaloes and such small deer shot on ...prairies. Our St. Paul dispatch says ...war will revive with new fury.

FROM NEW YORK.

...Matters—The Associated Banks ...Fire on Long Island—Mormons.

...York, Wednesday, July 20.—A devas... fire on Long Island destroyed 4,000 ...of wood. No lives were lost.

...company of 900 Mormons leave for Al... and the West this evening. They came ...London.

...new counterfeit of the postal half dollar ...ed at the Treasury yesterday. It ...perfect that when it was sent down ...redemption room they pronounced it ...

...double ender, came in yester... to be dispatched to sea this eve... the Susquehanna went into commis... to-day and will go to sea to-morrow. The Ticonderoga also goes to sea to-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The banks' committee have issued the following:

NEW YORK, Monday, July 18.

At a meeting of bank officers held at the American Exchange Bank on Saturday, the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia be recommended to take from the Secretary of the Treasury fifty millions of three years' seven-thirty treasury notes with interest payable semi-annually in lawful money of the United States, and the notes convertible at maturity into five-twenty six per cent bonds, or that the five-twenty bonds be taken directly, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Secretary for the payment thereof by the banks.

The resolution was referred to the following committee, viz: Messrs. J. D. Vermilye, James Punnett, George S. Coe, J. Q. Jones, and B. Berry.

At a meeting of the bank officers, held on Monday, the 18th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

The associated banks having for the present failed in their efforts to aid the government by placing at its disposal the use of their resources and business facilities for the distribution of the national loans, desire to place upon record the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That they have been induced to make the effort from a desire to prevent the further issue of paper money, whereby the actual capital of all institutions and individuals in the country is being continually impaired, but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of the Government. That, in so doing, they have offered to recommend either an advance of fifty millions of dollars, to be repaid from proceeds of sales of Treasury notes or bonds to be made by the banks or the Government or by both, and to continue these advances from time to time, as might be practicable, or to purchase direct that amount of either of the securities authorized by law.

Resolved, That in all these efforts at negotiation the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a fair appreciation of the value of the services which the banks could render, and we believe has earnestly striven to avail himself of their aid, but has been restrained from doing so simply by a conscientious regard for the law which prevents him from drawing checks upon the State banks, even for money loaned by them to the Government.

Resolved, That in our intercourse with Mr. Fessenden we have been deeply impressed with his high moral integrity, and we unanimously commend the wisdom of the President in selecting, at a crisis so important, a statesman possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the people.

GEORGE D. LYMAN, Secretary.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Quota of Indiana—Military and Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Nothing has as yet been done towards raising our quota of troops under the recent call; but as soon as Gov. Morton returns arrangements will be perfected. The total quota of the State is 26 000; deducting excess of 11,000 leaves 15,000 to be raised. It is expected that enough will volunteer to save the necessity of a draft.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the 7th District assembled at Greencastle to-day. The Copperheads were out in force, and, as usual, were blatant and noisy in their abuse of Lincoln and Morton, and this "hellish war," as they term it. Some of the veterans of the 43d regiment being there at their homes on furlough, one of them took exceptions to a rowdy Copperhead's slang. A fuss ensued, and the soldier was mobbed by the worshippers of Vallandigham and Dan Voorhees. He took refuge in the walls of a house, and was pursued by the mob and the house stoned. The poor soldier managed to escape however. At one time a general fight was imminent. A dispatch was sent to Adjutant General Noble for 500 troops, but Gen. Carrington declined to send them, deeming the emergency insufficient to warrant such action on his part. The mob was at lenght appeased, and at last avices all was quiet. This incident shows how well the Copperheads love the brave soldiers, and how well the affection is reciprocated by them. Dan Voorhees was no doubt nominated, as his friends have helped him arrange his private affairs, and he has consented to run again.

Colonel E. H. C. Carin, late of the 14th, is spoken of as likely to be put up by the Union men against Dan. Colonel Carin is an eloquent speaker, bold and fearless, and will, if nominated, give Dan a close run.

General Carrington has ascertained from reliable sources, that Buckner is in Arkansas, and that no force remains in East Kentucky and Western Virginia but the remnants of Morgan's horse thieves.

Gen. A. P. Hovey, who lately resigned his Brigadier's commission, and was soon after appointed Brevet Major General by the President, will probably accept the latter position and return to his duties in the field.

The soldiers of the late 14th regiment whose time did not expire when the regiment was mustered out, having been held to a three years' term under the ruling of the War Department, have been consolidated with the 20th regiment, Col. Taylor.

No rain yet. Vegetation is nearly all burnt up by the excessive heat.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Matters on the James River—Rumored Resignation of Gen. Hunter.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 20.—Important dispatches received here last night, from which it is indicated our forces are still steadily and successfully surrounding the rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party are wresting large amounts of plunder from the rebels.

General Crook, while in pursuit on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp, and for a time a terrific encounter took place. The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far from Maryland. General Crook, however, was as determined that they should not escape. He whipped the rebels thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain and stock, and many prisoners.

As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—Major General Smith arrived in the steamer Adelaide from Baltimore this morning, and left for the front in a special boat.

The flag of truce steamer C. W. Thomas, with Major Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, went up the river this morning with a few prisoners.

Conflicting rumors have been in circulation during the day of an attack on the army gunboat Charles Chamberlain, with Gen. Benton on board, by a masked battery of four guns, near Wilcox's Landing. Nothing definite, however, has been learned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 19.—The usual quiet prevails. There is occasional picket firing. The enemy take every opportunity to fire on the colored troops in Burnside's front. Deserters come in daily in squads.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: No boxes destined for the Union prisoners ought to be sent now. The enemy has attempted to blockade James River, and the flag of truce boat was opened upon to day by batteries below City Point, compelling her to return to Bermuda Hundred. Gens. Grant and Butler shortly after ran these batteries, the boat narrowly escaping a Whitworth bill.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: We learn from sources entitled to credit, that General Hunter has demanded to be relieved from the command of the Department of Western Virginia, in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to Gen. Wright, who is in charge of the column that is in pursuit of the rebel forces under Early, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: The friends of Hunter are confident that the General was correct in quitting the Shenandoah and returning for supplies up the Kanawha valley. They point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton was flanked by the railroad from Lynchburg to Waynesboro, and Hunter, with his whole command, must therefore have been cut off and destroyed, or captured, had any such movements been attempted. Grant is understood to sustain this view of the case, and places the blame for the recent unchecked invasion of Maryland partly on the Washington War office, but chiefly on the people of Maryland, who have not furnished a militia force for their own protection.

Disastrous Fires.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18, 1864.—A fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock in Mr. Tripp's paint shop on Penhallow street, and destroyed about twenty-five wooden buildings on both sides of that street, with much of their contents. Loss at least $25,000; half covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Monday, July 18, 1864.—Two large tanneries in Lowell, Mass., owned by Moses Durrell and A. E. Bridge, and two dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $130,000; almost one-half insured.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 20th.—The steamer St. Louis, hence to Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned on Monday by guerillas at Sallon's Rest, on the Cumberland River.

Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison to be sent to Mitchellsville and Clarksville to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two union men near those places.

Rebel Prisoners in Our Hands.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: We have upwards of 62,000 rebel prisoners, including 4,000 officers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A Handsome Victory at Tupelo, Miss.

One of the Smith Family Routs Forrest with 2,500 Rebel Loss.

FORREST WOUNDED—HIS ROUT COMPLETE AND DISASTROUS.

Latest from Missouri—Exciting Times on the Border.

Full and Interesting Details of Federal Counter Raids against Guerillas.

A CALL FOR 5,000 UNION HOME GUARD.

The War in Virginia—We Capture a Batch of Retiring Raiders

We Capture 300 Wagon Loads of their Plunder from them and take Many Prisoners.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MAJ. GEN. HUNTER—THINGS ON JAMES RIVER.

FROM WASHINGTON—REPORTED CABINET CHANGE.

The West Names Ben. Butler to Succeed Stanton.

Treasury Matters — The New Loan.

Important Ruling of the Provost Marshal General—Three Years and One Year Recruits to Count Man for Man.

FROM RICHMOND—A GLIMPSE AT JEFF. DAVIS AND FAMILY.

The Startling Mission of Jaques and Kirk—Gulliver Outdone.

FROM KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

Appalling Catastrophe at Philadelphia—Disastrous Fires.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Matters—The New Loan—Land Office—Foreign Emigration—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

THE CABINET CHANGE.

The story of the New York *World* to the effect that Secretary Stanton has resigned, appears to be believed by some. The President to day received a telegram from Indianapolis urging the appointment of General Butler to the vacancy.

FROM SHERMAN.

Nothing has been received from Sherman within the last forty-eight hours. When last heard from he had seized the railroad from Atlanta eastward, and, had seen nothing of Johnston's main force for twenty-four hours.

THE LATE RAID.

One hundred and fifty rebel prisoners come in to-day. There are reports of the capture of 500 more.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

It is known that at least one foreign Minister resident in Washington, has written to Europe advising the people of his country not to emigrate to the United States during the next fifty days, for the reason that New York recruiting agents will be likely to get most of them into the army as soon as they land. He also advises skilled mechanics not to come here, with the hopes of finding employment in our manufactories, because it is coming to be the policy of the Government to pay its money only to those who can render military service.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

To this date, the States of Rhode Island, Illinois, Kentucky, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland and Ohio, in the order named, have availed themselves of the provisions of the act granting lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges. Scrip has been issued to them for four million, seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty acres, being thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-seventh Congress.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is now issuing scrip to Western Virginia, which will receive 150,000 acres. The scrip is in pieces of 160 acres.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The advertisement for the 7 and 3-10 loan will appear in two or three days. The law gives the Secretary directions to make interest on these securities payable semi annually, in which case they are not a legal tender; or payable with principle at the expiration of three years, when they mature, in which case they are legal tender. The Secretary being unwilling to take any step that might possibly lead to a further inflation of the currency, has chosen the former alternative. The interest on the new loan will therefore be payable at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, semi-annually. The notes are payable at the expiration of three years, or convertible into 5-20 bonds, dated August 1st, 1867.

The Secretary has not decided whether to invite subscriptions for a definite amount in the aggregate or not. The loan authorizes the issue of two hundred millions. The advertisement will be in the general form of that for 5-20 bonds.

The Assistant Treasurers of the United States are designated repositories, including the National banks qualified as depositories, who will be authorized to receive subscriptions.

During the week ending yesterday the Treasury issued but $295,950 of 10-40 bonds. In the same time it issued $19,227,073 of bonds under the loan of March, 1863, payable after 1881. The six per cent one year certificates were increased $2,500,000, and the three years compound interest notes $3,320,000.

The amount of unpaid requisitions was decreased sixteen million two hundred and thirty-six thousand, and the amount of money in the Treasury increased three million six hundred and forty-one thousand and forty-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

THE CHASE OF THE FLORIDA.

Among the vessels returned to Fortress Monroe from the unsuccessful search of the pirate Florida, are not included, as far as known, those mainly relied upon to overhaul her, and the Navy Department does not yet relinquish the hope that she may be found.

THE WESTERN NAVY YARD.

Nothing has yet been done relative to the examination of various cities in the west for a Navy Yard, and it is not probable that the Commissioner authorized by Congress will be appointed for some weeks.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Such measures have been taken as will, it is believed, prevent further attempts on the part of the rebels to interfere with our navigation on James river.

TRADE WITH REBEL STATES.

The Treasury Department is preparing regulations under the act of the last session, relative to commercial intercourse between loyal and insurgent States, to captured and abandoned property, and freedmen, or abandoned plantations.

They will be issued in ten days or a fortnight.

HALF A MILLION MEN WANTED.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following ruling by the Provost Marshal General puts a different construction on the new call from that somewhat generally heretofore given:

"WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.—Men furnished under the call of July 18th, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by deficient States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen."

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Full Details of the Defeat of Forrest at Tupelo—A Glorious Union Success—The Steamboat Burners at Work.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

The City of Alton has just arrived, bringing Memphis dates of yesterday.

The Memphis *Bulletin* contains the following account of General A. J. Smith's battle with Forrest:

On the 5th inst., Major General Washburn sent out a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery from Lagrange, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and Brig. Gens. Mower and Grierson, with instructions to march in pursuit of General Forrest, and bring him to bay, fight and whip him.

It was known that Gen. Smith had the ability, skill, force and personal fighting qualities to insure success, and sanguine hopes were entertained of the result. He was ordered to pursue Forrest to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side. Day after day passed by, and nothing was heard of the expedition, whose location even could not be guessed within a hundred miles by the public. Again and again we have had the assertions of secesh sympathizers that Forrest would either keep out of the way, or get so favorable a position and have such a superiority of force that he would be victorious. Day after day rumors of Federal disasters were set afloat when there was not a single fact known on which to base such speculation. So numerous have been these canards, that they at last attracted little attention and everybody waited for authentic intelligence. It is now here. It is astounding to the enemies of the Union, and it demonstrates that the disgrace of Gen. Sturgis' defeat has been wiped out, and that the rebel cause in this part of the country has gone up.

Nothing was heard from the expedition until to-day, when Gen. Washburn received advices from Gen. Smith, from which it is learned that he has triumphantly executed the order given him, and has thus again rendered essential service to the cause of his country.

A dispatch received by Gen. Washburn from Gen. Smith, says: "We met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days.

"Our loss is small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back every thing in good order. Nothing lost."

Tupelo is on the Mobile and Ohio railroad and about sixty miles from Corinth. A scout that has since come, reports the enemy's loss at 2,500 men; while our entire loss will not, it is believed, exceed 300 men.

The defeat was overwhelming. The rebels fought desperately, but the steady valor of our forces fighting for the Union, carried every thing before them, and at last the rebels broke and fled, desperately seeking to save their lives.

From other persons who have come on and are believed reliable, it is learned that the rebel General Faulkner is killed, and Gen. Forrest dangerously wounded. One account is that Gen. Forrest died of his wounds. The first report relative to Gen. Forrest gave in detail that he was wounded in four places and that his horse and equipments were captured.

The news comes in such shape, and from such apparently reliable sources, that we may be assured that Gen. Smith's modest dispatch will be more than confirmed.

We may be assured that the rebels have suffered a crushing defeat.

The Memphis papers also have the following: Yesterday morning a man on horse back came dashing towards the city from an easterly direction, and on being challenged by the pickets about two miles out, stated that he was the bearer of important intelligence and wished to report at headquarters. Seeing that he had on his horse a United States saddle, they allowed him to pass. He rode in and reported at the Provost Marshal's office, stating that he was a deserter from Forrest, and that Forrest had met with a disastrous defeat in the engagement with Smith, who played the devil with them generally; that he had become convinced of the errors of his ways and now wanted to take the oath and become a loyal man. The repentant rebel was retained in custody for further examination. He gives us further particulars concerning the defeat of Forrest than are embraced in our report.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night some desperado endeavored to burn the steamer Continental, lying at the levee in Memphis, by pouring from a bottle a quantity of turpentine on or against the pilot house, and then igniting it, after which he escaped by jumping from the hurricane deck to the boiler deck and thence to the shore. The act was witnessed by a negro belonging to the boat, who at once gave the alarm, which brought a number of soldiers who were on board to the rescue, by whose exertions the flames were speedily extinguished before much headway had been made. The bottle was found soon after.

The damage to the boat was slight. Pursuit was given to the incendiary, but he was lost sight of. But for the timely discovery the consequence might have been different, as many would doubtless have perished in the flames. There seems to be an organized gang of ruffians along the river whose object is to burn steamers whenever an opportunity affords, and it is generally supposed that they are employed by the rebel government. A description of this desperado is in the hands of the police, and his arrest is not improbable.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19, Via CAIRO, July 20.

There has been nothing additional from Gen. Smith's victory to-day, excepting that Forrest was wounded in the head in the first day's fight, and was taken to Okolona. The whole of the 7th Tennessee was captured except portions of three companies. It was conscripted in West Tennessee. A rebel mail carrier named Glendale was killed near Germantown by our pickets last Sunday. Important papers were found upon his person. Forrest had 20,000 men that he could command. Three or four small parties were conscripting in West Tennessee, stealing horses and negroes, the latter to take South and sell.

A large section of the southern country is said to be covered with a cotton crop, which promises an inducement for the people to become loyal, so that trade may be opened. It is said that $150,000,000 worth of cotton would find its way to Memphis the next season if the people were loyal and the Government open to trade.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 20.—I am indebted to one of General Washburn's staff for the following:

On the 5th instant General Washburn sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from Lagrange, under Major General A. J. Smith and Brigadier Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of Forrest, bring him to bay, and fight and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from General Smith to General Washburn, received to-day, says: I have met Lee, Forrest and Walker, at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order. Nothing lost.

A scout since arrived at Lagrange reports the enemy's loss at 2,500, and their defeat as overwhelming. It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel General Faulkner and Colonel Forrest were killed, and General Forrest wounded in the foot, and his horse and equipements captured.

From other sources I learn that General Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc, on Wednesday, the 13th, and fought that day, and also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while that of the rebels is over two thousand. Colonel Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, who commanded a brigade, was killed.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A Very Strange Glimpse Straight Into Richmond—"Philadelphia News."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

The following is the Washington special to the *Inquirer*:

As the James River boat arrived it became known that among its passengers were two men who left Richmond only Monday last. To have an interview with distinguished travelers was of course a desire which immediately possessed the anxious. Hardly had they landed before a rumor was telegraphed over the country that two men as commissioners had just returned from Richmond, after transacting most important official business; but rumor in this case was in error. The travelers neither transacted business in Richmond of an official or even of an important character, so far as present results are concerned.

The gentlemen who have thus succeeded in visiting Richmond, are Col. Jas. F. Jaques, 73d Illinois regiment, and Edmund Kirk, of New York. It is well known that Col. Jaques has been in the army almost since the beginning of the war. He is a gentleman of about forty-five years of age, pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in manners. The report that these gentlemen acted in any official capacity for our Government, or that they were in any respect recognized, either here or in Richmond, as agents, messengers, envoys or commissioners of the United States, is untrue.

They were upon a mission perfectly and wholly distinct from any connection with our authorities. Again, the object of the mission was not present in its nature, but altogether ulterior, and depended upon contingencies which may arise hereafter.

Although it is not officially known here what was the object of the mission, still it is known among those who claim to be specially informed, that it looks to restoration of peace. It is stated that Col. Jaques, with whom this idea originated, proposed nearly a year ago that he should be allowed to visit Richmond and present his views upon reconciliation to the Confederate authorities. Permission was granted him, and he proceeded on his mission as far as Petersburg, when he returned without material success.

As he did not visit Richmond, last week, with the permission of the President, Col. Jaques left his command in the West and again essayed his mission to rebeldom. He received from Mr. Lincoln a letter of personal recommendation to General Grant to pass him through the lines and otherwise forward his views; in no other respect did he receive any support from the President, neither was there given to him, by any of our authorities, any warrant whatever for official negotiation.

It was simply a private mission of the Colonel, which the President saw no reason to interfere with. Accompanied by Col. E. Kirk, Col. Jacques proceeded to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and having been permitted to pass our lines, they started for Richmond, along the northern bank of the James River. They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and in fact courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital, which they reached on Saturday last.

As soon as Col. J. arrived at Richmond, he requested that he might be placed under guard, which was done, although entire freedom was immediately extended to him. He was assigned an elegant apartment at the Spottswood House, the best hotel in Richmond, and during his stay of three days he fared in the most sumptuous manner, his table groaned with the choicest of the market, and the most savory viands were laid out in profusion before him. All kinds of meats and vegetables were served in most *recherche* style, and brandy $60 per bottle, and wines at $50, were not wanting to complete the richness of the entertainment. Gold spoons and forks also added; their glitter to so living so sumptuously that his bill for three days was over $500 in Confederate money. He found himself unable to give the slightest reward for so distinguished a hospitality.

Col. J. had two interviews with J. Davis in his office in the Custom House. He fully explained his views to the President, and endeavored to press them upon his consideration.

No official report, however, having been as yet given of these interviews, it is unknown what success attended them. We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued into consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principle a recognition of the Confederacy.

Jeff. Davis, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, looks hale and hearty. His health, says Mr. J., was never better than at present, and that he will live to three score and ten. He still remains weak in one eye, but sees very distinctly out of the other, which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion. He who waits for the rebellion to cave through the demise of the rebel President, had best cease such hopes and join the Union army, as a speedier method with which to terminate the war.

During Col. J.'s stay in Richmond, he visited the prisons of Libby and Belle Isle. He was very agreeably disappointed to find our men comfortably situated, and as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances. All the desperate cases of our wounded are retained in the hospitals of Richmond. Our brave boys were bearing up cheerfully under their sufferings, and were receiving all needful attention, and everything possible was being done for their recovery by surgeons and attendants. This will be cheering news for many anxious mothers and wives throughout the North.

As might be supposed Richmond only suggests thoughts of war. Its streets are almost deserted, women, cripples, and soldiers alone give life to the thoroughfares of the rebel capital. Many stores are, however, kept open and there is some business, but nothing in comparison to the activity before the war. Everything looks warlike, and everybody is intent only upon the great struggle now in progress.

Col. Jaques, during his visit, had several interviews with Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and with other rebel dignitaries and authorities. From them all he received the kindest attention. As he took his leave of President Davis last Monday morning, Davis took Col. Jaques' hand in both of his, pressed them warmly and cordially, and said that, leaving out our present struggle, he had the highest respect for the Colonel's character and aims.

On Monday night he and his companion returned to General Grant's headquarters and continued their journey to this city. It is understood that the Colonel will soon publish an official account of this visit, and objects connected with it, and whatever may be thought of the Colonel's proposed means of reconciliation, there can be no doubt both of his honesty and unswerving loyalty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

The United States Christian Commission sent to the army of the Potomac to-day, a patent cooking machine, designed for use especially after battles. It was presented to the Commission by the inventor, Jacob Dunton, of this city. It was drawn through the city to-day attracting much attention. It has three large boilers, under which are furnaces. Forty-two gallons of coffee can be prepared in twenty minutes after the fire is lighted. Enough food can be cooked on it to feed 400 men at one time. It will be an excellent thing for the relief of the wounded after battle. The President of the Christian Commission informs me of the receipt of $21,000 for the Commission from Morgan county, Illinois; $10,000 of this was contributed by Jacob Strawn, a wealthy farmer. The Commission also received $5,000 to-day as a donation from the Pennsylvania Central railroad.

A terrible accident occurred here to-day at Blockley Alms House; that part of the building occupied by the insane department gave way, falling, and killing about eighteen of the unfortunate inmates, mostly women.

An Illinois Rebel in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—George W. Carter, a citizen of Montgomery county, Illinois, charged with being a rebel and having served as Quartermaster in General Clark's rebel brigade, has been tried by a military commission here and sentenced to hard labor during the war. The sentence has been confirmed, and Carter will be sent to Alton Prison.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri and Kansas Matters—A Call For Troops—The Substitute Market, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Gen. Fisk has issued a stirring address to the people of North Missouri to raise 5,000 volunteers for one hundred day troops against guerillas.

It appears that St. Joe, Atchison, Kansas City and Leavenworth are filled with fugitives from guerillas, and the avenging troops pursuing them. Between the two forces the country in Platte and Clay counties is being used up. The conservatives are already complaining that Jennison is running off negroes into Kansas.

Papers captured from the guerillas indicate an intended concentration of several bands on the 15th, for a raid into Kansas, which didn't come off.

There is a heavy demand here for substitutes. The brokers here have long lists of orders ahead, and to-day refuse to take any new names. Prices range from $375 to $450.

The steamboatmen, against their true interests, are asking Gen. Rosecrans to modify his orders for protecting steamboats, so as to allow steamers to lie along the levee when unemployed.

A number of guerillas who reported that they lately belonged to Shelby's rebel command, came into Pilot Knob yesterday morning and surrendered themselves. They say Shelby is coming to Missouri as soon as his horses are in good trim for a raid.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.—A dispatch from St. Joseph says Colonel Ford has killed forty of Thornton's guerillas, and that the city and the country are wild with excitement. A band of one hundred guerillas were seen twelve miles from St. Joseph on Sunday night. Reports say Ford attacked Thornton at Arnoldsville on Sunday, but the result was not known. Another body, numbering from 500 to 600, are encamped on the Gordon farm, in Platte county.

The people were constantly going into St. Joseph from the country, and many were leaving for other points. The ripe grain is left unharvested, and much suffering is anticipated.

It is stated on official information that 200 more Platte and Clay county Pawpaws have joined Thornton.

A collision has occurred in Atchison county, but its extent is not known.

Governor Hall has commissioned a Copperhead to command the Andrew county militia, and trouble will no doubt follow.

General Fisk has returned to St. Joseph.

The St. Joseph *Tribune* learns from a private source that Major General Pleasanton, formerly a noted cavalry officer of the Army of the Potomac, and, for some time past, on duty in this department, will soon supersede General Fisk in command of North Missouri. This is doubtful.

Thornton's guerillas, broken into small bands, are traversing the country, robbing travelers and farmers, and committing all sorts of depredations.

Brig. Gen. Fisk, commanding the District of North Missouri, has issued an appeal for 5,000 loyal men, each with a horse, and such arms and ammunition as be may have, to rally for the protection of life and property and the extermination of guerillas and bushwhackers generally in Northwestern Missouri. He says the emergency is so great that he cannot wait until the details can be made by the State authorities or United States troops be transported from other districts; that loyal citizens are being murdered and their property given to the tories; houseless widows and orphans are fleeing to the military posts; the harvests are going to waste; and hundreds of Unionists are daily pleading at his headquarters for the protection that he is unable to give, in consequence of the limited force at his command. He therefore appeals directly to the people, and in the name of loyalty and humanity, urges them to rally, and at once to save their country from the destitution and desolation which have fallen upon the southern and western borders of the State. Camps for the rendezvous of this force have been established at St. Joseph and Chillicothe. The same discipline will govern this organization as prevails among other troops, and commanding officers will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men.

Gentlemen from Huntsville, Mo., recently robbed by guerillas, say the property of most of the rebel sympathizers was undisturbed, while that of nearly all the Union men was cleaned out. In some instances the property and money taken from sympathizers was restored. This raid has greatly emboldened the disloyalists, who boast that all the radicals or abolitionists must leave. The result of this raid is said to be that the best Union men in the region of Huntsville are leaving. Merchants are packing up their goods for removal, while disloyalists are in St. Louis purchasing new stocks. It is notorious that bushwhacking is under the control of disloyalists, and when they are held responsible for the acts of the guerillas and made to suffer by them as well as Union men, then this robbing and plundering will cease, but probably not till then.

ST. LOUIS, July 20—4 p. m.—The steamer War Eagle, on her trip down the Missouri, was fired on by bushwhackers, at Rocheport, but no one was injured.

Ten miles below, the Minnehaha and Istan were met with troops for Glasgow and St. Joseph, under Lieutenant Colonel Henkey, and 150 of these troops were landed below Rocheport, with orders to go to the rear of the town and divert the attention of the guerillas; but the result of the expedition is not known.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of the 19th says: The train from the south last night brought 400 refugees from Platte county. The city is crowded with these people, and hundreds are said to have gone to Leavenworth and other places. The panic extends throughout the whole country.

All the business houses in Weston are closed, and the people in constant fear of a raid.

About fourteen buildings were burned in Platte City, a few of which belonged to Union men. Some of our troops were men who had been driven from Platte for loyalty, and could not be restrained.

The following letter was captured by our troops. It shows that Thornton, after a few days devoted to plundering, intended to effect his escape into Kansas:

CAMP NEAR PARKVILLE.

FRIEND GLICK: We are about ready to concentrate. Send a messenger at once to let us know the state of things. Would like to cross below Parkville and ford the Kansas River to the west of Wyandotte, to accomplish our trip through Kansas. I have the list of our friends and enemies you sent some days since. Thanks for your zeal and activity in the Southern cause. Don't fail to send the word. Your friends,

THORNTON & TODD, Commanding.

Thornton has been in Platte county more than eight months, and, according to his own statement, he has recruited twelve hundred men. He has been harbored, concealed, piloted, aided and subsisted while preparing for a foray before joining the rebel army, and the people who have lately suffered at the hands of our troops richly deserve their punishment. The wonder is that the troops did no more.

Mr. Gaulsbury, member of the Legislature from Chariton county, has arrived here, and says only five citizens of that county have taken to the bushes; that all the guerillas in his section came from the south side of the river, doubtless from Price's army.

Private letters from Lexington say from three to nine hundred bushwhackers are reported in Ray county. Some Federal troops had a fight with them on Sunday, in which six or eight of the latter are supposed to have been killed. On Monday the guerillas were at Elkhorn, about 300 strong. Col. Jennison was at Liberty on Sunday. Col. McFarren was to leave Lexington for Ray county with his men on Monday.

Accounts from Carroll county say nine citizens were killed by guerillas in that county last week, four of whom were discharged soldiers of the 16th Missouri regiment. This gang of murderers committed all kinds of depredations and atrocities, and gave out that they were from Jackson county.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Matters in Kentucky—Rebel Sympathizers—The New Call—Ohio Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 20.

Rebel sympathizers living along the line of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, cut the telegraph wire, near Cynthiana, Ky., last night. As the crime cannot be traced to any particular party, it is probable General Burbridge will hold the citizens living near the scene of the outrage responsible.

The consequence came near being disastrous, as there were extra trains with troops on board on the road this morning. The object of the villians was to produce a collision between passenger and troop trains.

Two rebel prisoners, traveling under guard on the Covington and Lexington road this morning, asked a newsboy if he had the Cincinnati *Enquirer* or Chicago *Times*. The newsboy said he was not permitted to sell the *Enquirer*, and he had never heard of the *Times*. The prisoners replied, its "Just like the Yankees to prevent the people from reading the only two papers in the North that tell the truth."

Kentucky's quota in the new call will be about 20,000, which is about equal to the number of able-bodied male slaves in the State. Her quota will be filled without a draft, as all the darkies will rather run away from their masters to enlist, or go in with their masters' consent. The new call is hailed by loyal men as an omen of good in Kentucky, as it will virtually abolish slavery from one end of the State to the other.

It is said here, by persons who ought to be posted on the subject, that Mr. Chase will accept the nomination for Congressman from the 1st district, if tendered to him. The district is now represented by Geo. H. Pendleton. Mr. Chase can be elected without difficulty, if nominated.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Crossing of the Chattahoochee—Bragg at Atlanta—A Portion of Johnston's Army Supposed to have Gone to Virginia.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 20.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says:

Officers high in military position here, to-night, express themselves satisfied that a large portion of Johnston's army in Georgia, has gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia, and that Atlanta will fall into our hands without a struggle. The movement of Johnston's troops into Virginia, it is thought, began immediately after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the War Department has positive information of the evacuation of Atlanta by Johnston's forces. It is believed that Sherman has by this time dispatched a large body of Stoneman's cavalry to Macon, in order to release the numerous Union officers who are confined there.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 20.—Yesterday's Nashville *Union* editorially says: The reports of the capture of Atlanta are all premature, though our whole army is in motion, and we expect to hear of its capture in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.—The latest official information from General Sherman is that the army has crossed the Chattahoochee in several places, taking the enemy by surprise, who therefore offered but feeble resistance. Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, Ga., to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing a removal of stores to the latter place, and a reinforcement of Johnston. Our main army was within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta, and all operations were progressing favorably.

THE SITUATION ON THE 16TH.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

ONE MILE SOUTH OF CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 16, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee has been effected without loss, and though the army has not been wholly thrown over, enough now rests on the south bank to assure the safe passage of the remainder. Several corps—it might possibly be imprudent to say how many—occupy ridges on the south bank, northeast of the railroad bridge, and have fortified the bold hills and heads of the bridges in their rear until their safety and even impregnability is assured. Before this reaches you Sherman's whole army will have passed the river, and that the great event of the campaign will soon follow, no one can doubt, for already Atlanta is but seven miles distant from portions of our center, and in easy view from various heights in rear of our lines.

The days are exceedingly hot—so very hot that *trillic* of movements—such movements as wear out men by the thousand when the temperature is not murderous—are simply out of question. But little skirmishing is going on. That portion of our army already across the river have found nothing in their immediate front but cavalry. In the two miles over which they have advanced. The rebel army is closely massed somewhere between here and Atlanta, and, as the solitary paper now published in Atlanta has been chuckling over some mysterious stroke of good fortune that has befallen them, perhaps there is something particularly mischievous in their inaction. But, from a hundred sources, we hear that Atlanta has been almost entirely dismantled. Every thing for which transportation could be secured has gone further south—to the slender bit of *terra firma* called Dixie. Newspapers have taken their immaterial departure, leaving an excessively stout hearted extra to assure the troops that "day is about breaking"—that Sherman is to be pitied for his misguided course—that Atlanta can never be taken, and audibly smiling, in another paragraph, over the fact that we shan't find anything when we get it. They may be as mysterious and hysterically funny as they choose; the fact that Sherman has passed every great natural barrier between his army and the "Gate City" remains. He has dislodged them from positions to which any one they may now assume in defence of their city, is as a wart to Ossa. Those who remember the solemnity and stiffness of the Vicksburg journal, two or three days before the greatest surrender in history took place, need not be surprised if our advance occupies Atlanta within a week. On the other hand, the enemy has erected strong works for its protection, and, notwithstanding the encouraging tone of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, we may not be there in a fortnight. No doubt it expects us sooner.

Bragg is with the rebel army in our front—in what capacity has not yet been disclosed. It is universally conceded, among good judges in our army, that Bragg is the most dangerous man we have ever fought. There is infinitely more fight in him than in Johnston, while he is equally adroit in retreat. He is watchful and subtle; but he can not stay the progress of Sherman, at this stage, were he Fabius and Napoleon combined.

The army is enjoying, while the cautious passage of the river is in progress, a season of partial rest, much needed, and warmly appreciated. Though our communications grow longer every day, rations come up in abundance. Neither are they confined to coffee, bread and meat which are really "the ration" during a campaign. Beans, vinegar, desiccated vegetables, potatoes, and the *delicacies* of the soldier's allowance, are now supplied, and even clothing is furnished where the need of it is great. Guerillas make desperate efforts to destroy the road to Chattanooga, and succeed in cutting out a train occasionally, but thus far they have suffered severely, and accomplished next to nothing. The road is well guarded, and by detachments who, seeming to feel the responsibility resting upon them, are watchful and plucky, to a degree worthy of the highest compliment.

The losses for the last week are hardly worth reporting—not more than thirty or forty. Slight skirmishing has been kept up, with the invariable disappearance of the rebel cavalry, who appear to be very inefficient.

THE ENEMY'S LINE

It is difficult to correctly locate, but the last information we have is that the main force of the enemy is between the river and Atlanta, fronting Hooker, Palmer and McPherson, and with a new line now being constructed along the Peach-tree Creek, which strikes off from their present line in a southeasterly direction toward Decatur and Stone Mountain. This line, when completed, will cover the railroad from here to Atlanta, as well as the Atlanta and Augusta route, but leaves the Atlanta and West Point railway open to our raiding parties on the right of our line. The new line, parallel with Peach-tree Creek, is about five miles long. The advance of our right across the river will likely compel the enemy to retire their left and cover Atlanta by a new line.

With nine miles of works to man, the enemy can not spare much of a force to protect Lee's flanks, and the Georgia, and the Augusta, and Atlanta and the West Point Railways offer an easy prey to raiding parties. From the present position of affairs it seems almost a foregone idea that the enemy can successfully resist Sherman's masterly flanking maneuvers.

THE GATE CITY.

The country to the west and south of Atlanta is quite open and level for a distance of seven miles, and the city can be readily approached. On the northeast side is a formidable ridge extending nearly two miles. The city is surrounded by a line of fortifications of an irregular formation, distant one mile from its centre. On the north side of this formidable work is another line of almost impenetrable abatis, running half way round. On the fortifications are twelve lunettes mounting formidable batteries, besides a countless number of smaller caliber, bearing on all points of the compass. Thus was the city defended two months ago, but should the enemy be so foolhardy as to retreat within them, I fear we will find the strength of the works enough to try our skill and courage for weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BRAXTON BRAGG.

The arrival at this juncture of Gen. Bragg in Johnston's army is indicative of important influence upon the movements and policy of the enemy. Bragg arrived on Tuesday last, and was received with much enthusiasm by the soldiers of his old command, many of whom retain their old reverence for him, and long for his return to the command. Johnston, it is known, is jealous of Bragg, who, as military adviser and Commander-in-Chief, has no doubt arrived on the theater of operations to give a new line of policy and chalk out a new road in which Johnston must walk hereafter. My information as to his arrival is and reception by the army is correct, and may be relied upon. Rebel papers are very silent upon military affairs just now, and this celebrated addition to the army of Northern Georgia is not even announced. The Memphis-Atlanta *Appeal*, however, of yesterday, a copy of which I have been permitted to peruse, is quite jubilant over something, and declares that now the Yankee army will be driven into the Chattahoochee. The last retreat has been made, and Atlanta is safe. Strange to say, in an other column the editor grows grandiloquent over the career of the *Appeal*, which it declares will remain in Atlanta to cheer and encourage the soldier, until the enemy reaches the gates of the city. It also announces that all the newspapers, except it, have left Atlanta for the South; that the work of emptying the city of movables goes quietly on, and that *when the Yankees enter they will find nothing but empty houses and bare walls to greet them*. This does not look much like having confidence in their ability to drive the Yankees into the Chattahoochee.

RUMORS

There are not lacking, as usual, and are of a character to astonish even those who are prepared to receive the best news from this army. Among them is one that the main force of the rebel army has fallen back to a "strong position" nine miles south of Atlanta, and that there is only the merest shell of pickets between here and Atlanta yet remaining, which the simple advance of our lines will crush in upon the city. It is certain that there is no skirmishing between the pickets, unless at such a distance that it is inaudible, while yesterday their cavalry was before us, though in their lines. It was expected that our crossing at this point and above would call their attention hither, and that they would dispute our advance into the country with as much strength as they could summon. But they seem disco...raged by the immense length of the front we are enabled to present, and to be prepared to abandon Atlanta to a flank movement with slight opposition.

We shall see what we shall see.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Highly Important from the Sioux War—Border Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, July 20.

Advices from the frontier state that Col. Thomas' column joined Gen. Sully's forces at Swan Lake, on July 1st.

A message had been received from the Sioux demanding pay for the buffaloes killed last year, and for all damages done by Sibley and Sully. They insist that roads shall not be laid out or travel permitted through their territory. "Upon these terms and no other," they say, "can we make peace with you. If they are rejected the war will go on, and your white officers shall be made to eat the flesh of their soldiers if captured."

The Sioux are certainly bent on a bloody war.

They shot Capt. Fielding, of the 2d United States cavalry, on June 28th. He was a scientific officer of the Smithsonian Institute, attached to the expedition, and was riding a little distance from the train. Eighteen hundred lodges of them are said to be encamped at Long Lake, six hundred miles west of the Missouri. The army has moved against them, and bloody battles may be expected soon.

Our city is taking active measures to fill its quota by volunteering. The river is rising fast.

Fisk's expedition has left Fort Ridgely. It numbers about one hundred and fifty wagons.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Meteorological and Crop Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 20.

A man named Karl Ricker, near this city, in the town of Greenfield, was struck dead by lightning on Monday morning, leaving a wife and children. A house was also struck near the city at the same time, occupied by a Mr. Dunsloy. The house and barn were destroyed. Telegraph poles in many places were badly shattered, but all are in working order now.

What is left of the wheat crop is very flourishing. Later products are all doing well. Buckwheat is very promising.

The State of Wisconsin can feed herself and send considerable abroad. Grass is doing well.

THE RUMORED CABINET CHANGE.

The N. Y. World's Account of the Affair.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 20.—The *World's* Washington special says: It is reported in official circles, and generally believed, that Mr. Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of War. The immediate cause of the resignation grew out of quarrels which grew out of the attack of the rebels on the city. Postmaster General Blair charging incompetency and cowardice upon Secretary Stanton and General Halleck for their want of management during the raid. Among the candidates mentioned to succeed Stanton are Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and Gen. Schenck, chairman of the Military Committee of the House. The burning of Postmaster Blair's house by the rebels, has led to other besides Cabinet complications. In his anger the Postmaster General was loud in denunciation of a want of capacity and vigor shown in the defense of Maryland. He was so abusive in his remarks, which pointed so directly to Gen. Halleck, that that officer drew up a remonstrance to the President and demanded an investigation of his conduct. He also insisted that Blair should not be retained among the counsellors of the President in case the charges preferred should be unfounded.

Nothing strictly definite is known as to the financial course to be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it seems to be the general impression at Washington that he will advertise for a popular loan bearing 7.30 currency interest, or 6 per cent gold interest. Although efforts have been made to reconsider the result of the Secretary's action with the bankers, they have not succeeded, and all negotiations have ceased.

From Albany.

ALBANY, July 20th.—Gov. Seymour will not appoint State agents to recruit at the South. He does not believe this to be practicable. If cities or counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for this purpose they can do so, and the State authorities will give them such aid as the act of Congress directs.

INSULT TO THE FLAG AVENGED.—William Fields, formerly of Baltimore, who was shot by Mr. Ishmael Day, of Baltimore county, while in the act of taking down the national flag in front of Mr. Day's house, died at the West Buildings Hospital on Friday. Fields, after being shot, was left by his companions at Daphman's tavern, on the Harford turnpike, about a mile from the scene of the shooting, and subsequently brought to the city. The gun used by Mr. Day was loaded with buckshot.—*Baltimore Daily Gazette.*

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull. Good extras offered at $9 25@9.35.

WHISKY—Firmer and in active demand. Sales of 1,800 brls at $1.70.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active demand for red; 11,000 bu sold at $2.10; Kentucky white sold at $2.17, and 100 bu new at $2.28. Corn dull and prices merely nominal. Oats in moderate demand at 79@80c.

GROCERIES—Market somewhat firmer, with a better demand. Coffee is quoted at 53@55c. Sugar 24@27c. Molasses $1.15@1.18.

PROVISIONS—No change in the market. Sales 150 hhds bacon shoulders at 15½c; 300 tres city lard at 18½@19c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday Evening, July 20.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales $11 25@11.50 for No. 1 spring; $11.75 for red; $11.75@12.75 for white; $13.00@13.25 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. No sales. Corn—No. 2 Ill. $1.63.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

New Advertisements.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, 105 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. N. B.—All letters should have postage stamps inclosed to insure an answer. jy21-n551 1t

MEDICAL.—Much has been said of physicians of merit, and many such there are, while the opposite class is very numerous. But some of the most remarkable cures of cases of female disease have been the result of Dr. Dodge's most skillful treatment. All cases of female diseases should consult him at once, although his charges may be high. Address Box 2975, Chicago, Ill. jy21-n559-1t

SEDUCTION CASE—A full and authentic report of the trial of the SEDUCTION CASE OF HILDEBRAND vs. LILL. For sale by all Newsdealers, or sent post-paid, for 20c, addressed to J. ALBERTS, P. O. Box 889, Chicago. jy21-n546-1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Blair Lodge are requested to be present this evening (Thursday, July 21,) as business of importance is to be transacted. jy21-n538 1t T. J. ELSON, Secretary.

"I COULD WISH TO SEE IT a handbook in all the homesteads of the land."—[Richard Yates. TREATISE ON GOVERNMENT, indorsed by Governor Yates; a short work, showing the vast superiority of the United States Government over all others. By S. STOW A. ULRICH. For sale by all booksellers. Gross price, $1 per doz.; single copy, 15 cents. jy21-n557-1t

NEW FOUNDRY.

26, 28 and 30 Griswold Street,

Opposite the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depots.

COOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs.

The best quality of light and heavy iron castings made to order at short notice. Orders solicited. jy21-n550 1t

ANY PERSON HAVING A large stock, (young horses and mules, or sheep preferred,) and wishing to start a stock farm, can find an opportunity by conferring with the subscribers, who would buy half the stock and sell a half interest in the farm: about 600 acres, 150 timber, balance splendid prairie, small improvement. 200 tons of hay can be cut if attended to immediately. Apply to GILCHRIST & CO., McGregor, Iowa. jy21-n560-3t-net

NEW MUSIC.—Just published two beautiful songs by C. H. Lammard. "Eva May," price 30 cts. "There's Beauty Everywhere." Also an easy song and chorus, by C. S. Pansard, entitled "Mount Vernon, the Mecca of the Free;" price 35c.

"HURRAH FOR THE SEA,"

Another lively, soul-stirring, cheering song and chorus by Thomas Frick. Price 35c. The celebrated melody,

"LORENA,"

Arranged with brilliant variations for the piano by Grobe. Price 75c. Either of the above will be sent to any address on receipt of marked price by addressing the publisher.

H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street.

jy21-n467-3t net

MRS. R. H. HALE, Professor of the Piano Forte, direct from London, Europe. Apply at her residence,

66 THIRD AVENUE,

at F. A. Benson's music Store, 105 Randolph, or at any of the Principal Music Stores in the city. jy20-n541 1tnet

A FIRST CLASS LOW PRES-SURE Steam Engine for sale—in first-rate order. Built by Swartz, Sprague & Co., Boston. 26 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke. Will be sold at a bargain. A good high pressure engine, 16 to 18 inch cylinder, will be taken in part payment. Apply to PALMER & FLAMONDON, Mill Furnishers, Chicago, or to J. N. S., Post Office Box 1805, Chicago. jy20-n543 3tnet

PICKLES WANTED AT THE Northwestern Sanitary Commission Rooms immediately. Persons having pickles either of cucumbers, onions or cabbage, will aid a ready sale at the rooms of the Commission, 66 Madison street. jy21-n553 3t-net

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 14, 1864. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after the 11th of August, proximo, to the holders of the Company's stock ... Winslow, Lanier & Co., 52 Wall street, New York, ... the Stockholders, as registered in the respective offices. The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th of July, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until the 12th of August ... order of the Board. ... H. BARNES, Sec'y. jy21-n560-16t

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIR OF STREET LAMPS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 7, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 A. M., for keeping in complete repair all of the street lamps belonging to the city from Aug. 1st, 1864, until April 1st, 1865, or during the time the lamps are lighted ... The work ... as directed ... Proposals for the repair of Street Lamps. The Board ... all bids. ... J. G. GINDELE, ... O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works. jy21-n555-3t

New Advertisements.

CLOSING SALE.

SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Our entire stock of Summer Dress Goods, consisting in part of Grenadines, Hernanis, Bareges, Grenadines, Silks, Summer Mohairs, Valencias, Etc. Goods of last season's purchase will be sold at COST, thus making extra inducement.

LACE MANTLES and SUMMER SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Don't fail to see our stock before making purchases.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

150 LAKE STREET.

jy21-n532-1t

NEW GOODS

JEWEL BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
BRIDAL GIFTS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
MANTLE VASES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
CARD RECEIVERS,
PARLOR ORNAMENTS,
DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' FANS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
POCKET CUTLERY,
GENTS' PORTMONNIES,
LADIES' PURSES,
TOILET MIRRORS,
MANTLE THERMOMETERS,
TOILET SETS,
CARD CASES,
FINE SCISSORS,
CIGAR CASES.

Please examine our Large Stock of Fine Fancy and Toilet Goods.

BLISS & SHARP,

144 Lake Street.

jy21-n431-1t

LADIES WHO INTEND TRAVELING THIS SUMMER Should call and examine our large stock of

Ladies' Traveling Bags.

AND

LADIES' PURSES,

We have the Finest Assortment at the Lowest Prices In Chicago, both of American and French Manufacture.

McNALLY & CO.

jy21-n37 1t 81 Dearborn Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

For Mackinaw, Fort Sarnia, Buffalo, and all points East. The splendid Passenger Steamer,

Montgomery,

Capt. GILLIS,

Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle street,

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

For Tickets and State Rooms apply to

JAS. BOUGHTON, Ticket Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

jy21-n424 1t A. T. SPENCER, Agent.

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER. Just received, fresh from the Springs, a lot of

EMPIRE WATER,

Which I will sell to

Druggists and Hotels at Saratoga Prices, Freight added.

P. RAY ISHAM, Ag't.

jy21-n523-3t-net 167 South Water.

TO HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPH taken at Everitt's is a pleasure instead of a task, and then the result is so gratifying that all are delighted. Only Two Dollars per dozen.

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N. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.

RAY NEAS, Operator. jy21 n485-1t

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WATER WHEEL

Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets.

The best in use. Send for Circular.

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MILL FURNISHINGS.

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Foot of West Washington st., Chicago.

Post Office Box 778. jy20-n489-6t TU&TH-net

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DANCER.

This pleasing and strong toy is a new and novel invention of a Yankee.

It will amuse a room full, not only children from three years and upwards, but adults can, Falstaff-like, shake their sides with laughter. 'Tis capital to drive away the blues.

Retail price, $3 Each.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,

175 LAKE STREET,

ap29-n21-1ynet SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

DOCTOR BIGELOW

WILL RETURN TO THE CITY

AUGUST 15th.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS

CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

jy13 n385-3tnet

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LYMAN

Self-Sealing Fruit Jar

BEST IN USE.

FOR SALE BY

BURLEY & TYRRELL.

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jy2-n359-3t SA&TU&THnet

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Patent Champion

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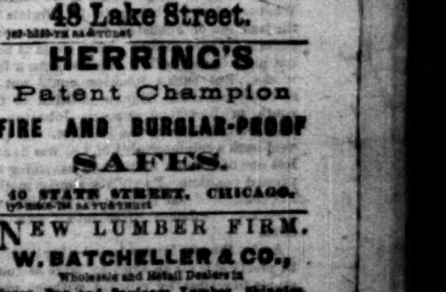

BUCKEYE MOWER ...

EYE & EAR.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The campaign, as the result of which the destiny, aye, even the life of the nation depends, must soon open. Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. Such a fearful calamity can—it must be averted. As an auxiliary to this, no agency is more effective than the newspaper, and therefore, in accordance with our usual custom, we offer the Campaign Weekly Tribune to the Union men of this and the adjoining States, at the following rates:

Single copy, Aug. 16 to Nov. 10—14 weeks... $0.50
" Sept 14 to Nov. 10—? ... 25

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Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the weeks inclusive named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order a package for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in advance,

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

It is a very easy thing to find fault. Anybody can do that of any thing or of anybody else. It is as easy often to find fault with a thing which is right and true and good as of a thing which is false and bad. You have only to set yourself resolutely and with a willing mind about it, and nobody is so good or so exalted, and nothing is so pure and faultless, that you cannot pick flaws and raise objections and impute motives. This is the very work which Christianity assigns to the devil. His name, Diabolus, means *Accuser*; and his business is to accuse and to make a disturbance in God's empire.

It would be strange if human government—ours included—should not find a party standing in such a position toward it. No matter whether it is right or wrong, you can accuse it. The better it is, the better chance for an accusation, in that it is opposed to a malignant temper. In ordinary times, when all that is at stake is some matter of political policy, which may or may not be important, a party in opposition may be no evil, or even a benefit; but when the question is whether a nation shall live or die, it is obvious that a party in opposition to the Government, when striving to preserve itself and the nation, cannot well be anything else than a combination of mere malignants, in league with its mortal enemies. Such a party precisely is that now passing under the designation of Copperheads. It is in point to ask this party, what will you have? Suppose you could get into power, what would you do? You criticise the Government as administered, but how would you administer it? You find fault with the war; would you stop it and make peace with the rebels on their terms? You have their word that they will make peace on none other. They are fighting for their independence, and they declare it to be that or nothing. They will be free of the United States, or fail utterly. Will you grant them their independence? If so, what boundaries will you give them? Will you concede them Kentucky, and Missouri, and Tennessee, and Western Virginia? Will you give them New Orleans and the Mississippi? Their latest declaration is, that they will have them. Will you yield them? Yes, or no. We have had enough of *shilly shallying*. Gov. Seymour and the Longs, and other malignants in Congress, get into power by pretending one thing and meaning another. We want none of this; but fairly and squarely, we want the policy you intend to pursue. If you mean to carry on the war with the same army now in the field, and nothing added to it, say so. If you think it too weak, and would strengthen it, then say that. And that by the way is precisely what the Government is now trying to do. But if you will stop fighting, and yield the rebellious peace on their terms, then say that. But do not think the public has forgotten that you have been in power, and have had your way there for thirty years. Buchanan and Pierce will never be forgotten while the name of traitor survives, or carrion sends forth a bad odor. And, your promises will have to be interpreted in the light of your past history. But, speak it out. Tell us what you mean to do.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Over one hundred and eighty miles in an air line, and perhaps two hundred and fifty miles by the route pursued, Sherman has driven, flanked and defeated Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta. From the opening of the campaign the "peculiar configuration of the soil" has induced the rebel General to entrench and abandon his intrenchments at the rate of two miles and a half a day. There are those at the North who look upon this as disastrous to Sherman, on the principle, we suppose, that,

"When the fight becomes a chase,
He wins the fight who wins the race."

There are those doubtless who can point out wherein the anti-slavery policies of the President are responsible for what they consider Johnston's victorious campaign, and can show how, if McClellan's generalship had been adopted, and Don Carlos Buell and Fitz John Porter been placed in command, our army might still have been occupied in defending Illinois and Indiana from invasion. We leave them to their strategic meditations. We prefer the condition of the military chess board as it stands, to that which it would present if the Southern rebels and their Northern allies had the placing of the men. Will Johnston stand a seige in Atlanta or retreat? A siege could have but one result. Sherman's army is three times Johnston's strength, and could with the utmost ease annihilate it, except where the latter, as at Kenesaw Mountain, held some position whose natural strength was impregnable. Should Johnston pause in Atlanta, Sherman's forces are ample to surround him, cut off his communications, and compel the ultimate surrender of his army. We may therefore confidently expect to hear of the occupation of Atlanta, either without, or as the consequence of an engagement, immediately.

What course will Johnston then pursue? His withdrawal to reinforce Lee's army, as predicted in some quarters, would leave the rich cotton and slave regions of the South, all of the bogus Confederacy whose pecuniary interests are worth fighting for, to be securely and quickly occupied by Sherman's forces. Not only Georgia but South Carolina and Alabama, with their densely compacted slave populations, driven South in the progress of the war, would open to Sherman and come under the sway of the Union. In this event, the extent to which the Union armies could be reinforced from the 3,000,000 of freed slaves there collected would be incalculable. Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, so impregnable to attacks from the front, with the small forces we have heretofore had to spare for that purpose, would fall almost without an effort before an army like Sherman's.

Of the remainder of the Confederacy east of the Mississipi, North Carolina would be for the Union if relieved of the despotism of Jeff Davis' myrmidons, and Central Virginia, already made a desert by war, and incapable of sustaining an army, would alone remain. What could the rebels gain in Virginia by the junction of Johnston with Lee to compensate for such losses? They could at best but place Grant on the defensive for a few weeks. But such a junction could not be so easily effected. Grant's position to the south of Richmond compels Johnston to fight Grant before he can join Lee. To prevent such a reinforcement of Lee was doubtless one of Grant's motives in assuming his present position. Possibly a similar motive has influenced the sending of the gunboat fleet from the James River into North Carolina.

Again, the questions arise whether it would be practicable for an army so large as Johnston's to retreat by railroad without great loss if hard pressed by Sherman; whether the single remaining line of railroad between Atlanta and Richmond would be adequate to its transportation: whether Sherman, on the abandonment of Georgia by Johnston, could not more speedily and effectually reinforce Grant than Johnston could Lee.

The fact is, with the defeat of Johnston, the rebels have reached the end of their tether. Every step after that will develop more and more plainly their relative weakness. Grant, in the battle of the Wilderness, ran his harpoon into the carcass of the rebellion, and he can now afford to let it play away its strength. He has not had that crushing superiority of numbers in Virginia which has told with such effect in Sherman's campaign, but his strength is great, and needs but to be fully sustained to prove adequate to the task. This the new call and draft will accomplish. Reinforcements will soon be pouring forward. The spirit of old Putnam is in the loyal people of the North has driven the secesh wolf into its den. It is wounded and fierce, but it is also weakened and cornered. Grant will come out bringing the "wolf's head" as his trophy.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SUCCESSES.

Gen. Sherman has moved to the south side of the Chattahoochee river, and occupied the rebel works there, and which are pronounced the most perfect he has encountered since his advance from Chattanooga. He gained them by the process he has so successfully employed from the beginning—a flank movement. Whether we shall hear from him soon in Atlanta, or whether the rebels will find means to delay him for a while, is uncertain; but we are assured that there are no more formidable positions till he reaches the rifle-pits surrounding the town, the ground being a level plain for the entire distance, which is only six or seven miles; and we expect to hear any day that Atlanta has fallen.

A New York paper contrasts the advance of Sherman with that of Grant in Virginia, and infers that the rebels fight much more stubbornly in Virginia, or are handled far more skillfully than in Georgia, and that Sherman has had a rather easy task in the work he has been doing. We suspect that a great injustice has thus been done to the Western army. If anybody supposes the rebels in Georgia have not done an immense amount of skillful engineering, and have not fought with a desperation equal at least to that in Virginia, he is, we apprehend, mistaken. It is neither for the want of fortifying nor of fighting on the part of his foes that Sherman has pushed his advance so far. But the fact is, that Grant has had a larger army to confront than Sherman—a force more equal to his own—and by its skillful handling he has been more nearly held in check. The rebels entered upon the campaign with the understanding that a fierce onset was to be made upon their capital in Virginia, and their conclusion was, that whatever else was neglected, Richmond must be defended. On this policy they have acted. They have the weight of their army in Virginia. They cannot afford two such armies as are necessary to confront Grant and Sherman both; and they prefer to hold Grant in preference to Sherman. That is probably all the explanation which the case demands. It is not that the Western rebels have not fortified and fought as well, not that their positions have not been as well chosen as those in Virginia; nor necessarily that Johnston is not as good a General as Lee; but one sufficient army is all that rebeldom can now furnish. If it is thought that our Western troops have had an easy time of it, those who think so had better swap places with them. The public attention and interest have been so fully absorbed with the campaign in Virginia, that the inference may be easy, that the work at the West has been light and unimportant. But we not only wrong our troops in thinking so, but the cause also. The campaign of Sherman is a mighty success, whatever becomes of that in Virginia. It is sufficient of itself to compensate for the whole expense of the summer; as the rebels will find out when they try another year's work. Atlanta is in the very bowels of the Confederacy; and though a wound in the bowels may not kill quite as suddenly as in the brain, it kills quite as surely. Let Sherman make himself impregnable in Atlanta and Lee will begin to feel him before a great while.

The question may be asked, if it would not have been wiser, to have joined Sherman's army with Grant's, and to have crushed out Lee at all events. But the union of Grant and Sherman would have been the union of Lee and Johnston, and their united force might have been sufficient to forbid an early success of our army, while the success at the West would have been out of the question altogether. As long as the "whipsaw" works well for us, we may as well be satisfied with it. If we cannot shear off one end of the Confederacy, we can shear off the other; and if not both at once, then one at a time. Whether it shall be at the North or South end is partly for the rebels to say. "They pays their money and they takes their choice."

THE REBEL WAR CRY.

"Burn, plunder, devastate wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare raise his head. That is our advice."—Richmond Dispatch, July 15, 1864.

And that is in the true spirit of the slaveholding traitors from the beginning of their treason. They were one and all Democrats, elected or appointed by the machinery of the Democratic party. Under Buchanan they plundered the Treasury at Washington of millions of dollars, Floyd, the great thief of the Democracy, being the traitor with the oaths of office upon him. They plundered the United States mint at New Orleans. They plundered the arms of the Government entrusted to their Democratic hands. Throughout the progress of the war to conquer rebellion they have burned, and plundered, and massacred like the incarnate fiends of slavery that they are. The Quantrells are their proper heirs, Fort Pillow the exhibition of their assassinations, the late thieving raid of the Highland rovers their natural vocation.

Well may the Richmond *Dispatch* exclaim:

"BURN, PLUNDER, DEVASTATE, WHEREVER A PARTISAN OF LINCOLN DARE RAISE HIS HEAD."

And yet there are peace sneaks at the North who *dare* to be their advocates and apologists; soulless manikins "with livers white as milk," who snivel over "our Southern brethren," cant over these bogus chivalry, apologise for secession, mouth over the Constitution; hypocrites pretending to be for their country, yet throwing every petty obstacle and objection that mean spirited ingenuity can suggest in the way of every measure of the Government to enforce the supremacy of the Constitution and the majesty of the laws; crawling abjectly at the feet of slavery and licking the dust from its feet for money and party patronage at the hands of their slaveholding masters; sneering at abolition, and so far pro-slavery as to dare to denounce its Abolitionists.

As in Buchanan's time, these men cover themselves with the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and crawl to their serpent ends under its old orriflamme, true Copperheads.

This enunciation of the Richmond *Dispatch* should be blazoned on all their banners at the Chicago Convention. It should float over the 12th street Wigwam in letters of green and gold. It should glow on every space of its unending wall:

"BURN, PLUNDER, DEVASTATE WHEREVER A PARTISAN OF LINCOLN DARE RAISE HIS HEAD."

It is the common sentiment of a common treason, covert or outspoken according to locality, instigated by the [illegible] power controlling its minions alike [illegible] gro slavery—and the proper battle cry of its worshippers.

FRESH FROM DIXIE.

The Copperheads are diligent in the work of disseminating political misinformation and in diffusing general ignorance. But they are often obliged to pale their ineffectual fires before their "Southern brethren." The following is the latest importation from Dixie:

"It is well known that, when an exile, he (Vallandigham) received the largest vote ever given by the Democrats of that State for the office of Governor; and that he was constitutionally elected, and defrauded, by the corruptive influences of Lincoln out of that office, no honest man in Ohio will deny."

We commend the above to connoisseurs for its roundness, plumpness, ripeness, juiciness and perfect naturalness. It was raised in Atlanta, Georgia, in the nursery of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* and is the largest *pear* (of lies) of the season. Why will Copperheads keep putting their small truck on the market when the richest and most luscious productions of the Sunny South come up the river with every steamer?

☞ The excitement in French military and naval circles concerning American ships and guns has been on the increase ever since the Kearsarge and Alabama fight. A commission of French officers recently visited the Kearsarge and were permitted to inspect her thoroughly. After examining the guns and listening to the explanations of the Executive officer of the Kearsarge, one of them exclaimed, 'We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush.' On further examination they were "astonished," and subsequently their "astonishment bordered on incredulity." It seems that the combat, like that between the Monitor and Merrimac, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare.

☞ The provisions of the act of Congress fixing certain rates and regulations for preventing collisions on the water are to take effect in the navy on the first of September next, and preliminary instructions have been issued by the Navy Department. They have already been adopted for the marine service of the Quartermaster's Department; and failure to comply with them on the part of the master of a transport, if owned by the United States, will subject him to dismissal; and if the vessel be chartered, such failure will subject her to a fine equal to one day's charter for every offense.

An Appeal for the Hospitals.

HEADQUARTERS 47TH IOWA INFANTRY, HELENA, ARK., July [illegible], 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of sanitary agents and friends of soldiers to a want but poorly supplied in the army of the Southwest. It is a well known fact that one of the greatest pests to the soldier, especially the sick, is the musquito and fly, and to-day there are thousands of sick soldiers in the Mississippi Valley without any protection from the attacks of these insects. I would therefore suggest that musquito bars be sent to the various hospitals along the river for the protection of these men. I do this firmly believing that no better use could be made of a part of the sanitary fund than to purchase the article named.

JAMES P. SANFORD,
Colonel 47th Iowa.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. DENNIS' EXPEDITION TO JACKSON.

Complete Details of the Affair.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQ'RS SEVENTY-SIXTH ILL. VOL. INFTY., VICKSBURG, MISS., July 13, 1864.

I send you a brief description of the late expedition to Jackson, Miss., which left this city on the morning of the 1st inst., and returned on the evening of the 9th inst., under command of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commander of the 1st division of the 17th army corps, and a complete list of the losses in different companies during the engagement on the morning of the 7th inst., at a point some three miles west of Jackson, known as "Cross Roads," or rather where the Canton road intersects the main Jackson road.

On the evening of June 30th, orders were received at the headquarters of the different regiments composing the force to make the necessary arrangements for a move the next morning at 3 o'clock; and when the specified time arrived, everything was in readiness, and a start effected. Although the day was exceedingly warm and dusty, we marched to Big Black River, where we went in camp for the night, with the expectation of resuming our journey at an early hour next morning; but not so.

Morning came, but no orders, in consequence of which we lay in camp all day and the second night, our delay being to await the construction of the pontoon bridge over the river, and to attend to the drawing of rations and forage; but early on the morning of the 3d inst. we took our position in ranks, and "marched slowly on" until we arrived at Champion Hills, a place which will long be remembered by friends of many brave men who now lie in sweet repose, filling the graves of true soldiers, who have fallen battling for their country's rights and the protection of their old emblem and protector, the stars and stripes, under which they have won many hard-fought battles. Here we went into camp, to spend another night under the grand canopy of Heaven.

Next morning we moved by the "break of day," and made fine progress, it having rained the night previous, which tended to recreate and enliven our little army, as it had been very warm and dusty the preceding three days; and at 2 o'clock p. m. we were encamped in the suburbs of Clinton, a small town on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. Here we had made ample arrangements for doing our rations justice, when the advance, a detachment of cavalry, was attacked, and a general move was the result. Eatables of every description, which had been served in the most luxuriant style, were put aside, and a line of battle formed, but to no avail, as the enemy retreated upon our making arrangements to meet them; consequently we retired, spending the balance of our hours of rest in peace.

Morning came, and we advanced as per orders, at 7 o'clock, but proceeded only a short distance when this regiment was ordered to the rear, the train having been attacked by a squad of rebel cavalry, and for the remainder of the day, we acted in the capacity of rear guard, but did not encounter any enemy, they having gone to their advance to support a battery which was operating against our front. After 1 o'clock, the enemy fell back in the direction of Canton, fearing Col. Coates' 2d brigade, 1st division, would effect a flank movement on them.

Previous to our entering Jackson, a flag of truce was sent out by the citizens with a request that we should not shell the city, reporting no enemy there, so we marched through their once prosperous, but now desolate capitol, with banners flying, filling the air with the melodious sounds of martial music, amidst the prolonged cheers of the men, and arrived at the river on the south-east of the city, where we went in camp.

Here we remained until 4 o'clock next day, when the bugle was was sounded to depart, the direction or destination being unknown to any but the commanders, and in a few moments all were on the move in the direction of what was termed "home," but alas! we proceeded but a short distance, the 76th Infantry being in the advance, when we came to a "halt." Artillery was now put in position, cavalry thrown out as skirmishers, and the lines established by the infantry—everything in position, and the ball opened. Heavy firing from both sides was kept up until the shades of darkness set in, when both armies retired, our men taking position and lying on their arms until the coming morn, and long ere the sun ascended from behind the hills of the far distant east, the skirmishing commenced. Heavy firing, both from artillery and musketry was kept up continually until seven o'clock, neither party seeming to gain any advantage, until finally the 2d Brigade, of the gallant old 4th Division, were ordered to advance, the 76th Illinois Infantry in front as skirmishers, and the 46th Illinois infantry, as a support. And advance they did, until the entire line was within some twenty-five yards from the enemy, who lay in one position, which they had established the previous evening, under cover, lying in the edge of a body of heavy timber, while on the contrary our lines were exposed to their whole fire, being in an open field which inclined towards them. In this position these two regiments lay for five hours until the entire train had passed, without the loss of a wagon, and it has been asserted that this command saved all from destruction, by their gallantry and desperate fighting. Too much credit and praise cannot be attributed to the officers and men, and permit me to say no braver ever entered the field of battle. Strange as it may seem, the 76th did not lose an officer, and had twenty-one on the field, but lost about one hundred men out of three hundred and seventy-five. Lieut. Col. C. C. Jones had his horse shot four times while riding along the lines, the last shot proving fatal, but he never retired from the field, although his leg was somewhat fractured by the falling of his horse.

After continued fighting for five hours, orders came to fall back, and it was with the greatest difficulty that this regiment escaped capture, as they were compelled to leave all the dead and seriously wounded on the field, being obliged to crawl some two hundred yards under a heavy and galling fire, after which they re-formed the line and crossed a large opening some two miles in width, under a constant fire of grape, canister, and musketry, when we rejoined our command in good order, receiving the compliments of the General and his staff, who had given us up as lost.

After leaving the field of action we moved in direction of the train, but were harrassed in the rear by the cavalry of the enemy, who made three unsuccessful charges on a section of Bolton's Chicago Battery, but were successfully repulsed on each occasion, with a comparatively small loss on our side but heavy on the enemy's, the battery pouring a murderous fire of grape, canister and shell into their ranks, as they advanced, with the 11th Illinois Infantry as a support, who at no time were idle. After this repulse we had no more serious trouble, but still an attack was hourly expected on the train, which at this time was perfectly safe.

In this manner we reached Baker's Creek, about one and a half miles east of Champion Hills, where we camped for the night, after a hard day's work, the men and animals being completely fatigued and worn out, having been destitute of any food of importance for the past day, and the heat being very oppressive, in consequence of which there was several cases of sun stroke, one of which proved fatal. Time rolled on, and by 4 o'clock next morning our noble little band could have been seen wending their way in the direction of Black River, where we arrived in the evening after a long and arduous march, at which place we lay until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant, when our last day's march began, and by the dead hours of midnight we were once more within the walls of this ill-fated city.

Suffice me to say that it is thought by all parties interested, we achieved everything anticipated, having drawn forces from an important point of the enemy's thereby gaining advantages in other sources, and by destroying a bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, which was partially completed. Still, the general supposition is that it was not the intention of Gen. Dennis to engage the enemy as he did, knowing their forces outnumbered ours, having some 3,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, while our entire force of effective men did not exceed 2,000, but to attract their attention so that our train could be put past danger.

I must not come to a "finale" without speaking of our noble brigade commander, Col. B. Dornblazer, 46th Ill. infantry, his staff, Col Busey, commanding 76th, and Lieut. Col. Jones, commanding 46th, who, at all times, were to be found with their commands, in the discharge of their duties. Also, to the minor officers of the brigade, who can be numbered only among the *best*, and are an honor to the service of the United States. Long may they survive, among the "roaring of cannon and clashing of arms," is the prayer of many a noble heart under their commands, and may their heads be crowned with laurels ere this 'cruel war is over.'

Below, I furnish a list of casualties in the 76th infantry, and would be pleased to furnish a similar list of our neighbor regiment, the 46th Ill. infantry, if it were in my power.

COMPANY A—Killed: Geo. Wilson, Geo. Izzard. Wounded: Sergt. J. M. Kinney, left hip, severe; Corp. Lee R. Wright, hand, slight—calf and thigh, severe; D. A. Stewart, thigh, slight; H. Gravilot, wrist and side, slight; Frank French, left side, slight. Missing: Corporal John Morris, wounded; Corp. Geo. Lovitt, wounded.

Co. B—Wounded: Isaac Jones, head, slight; Robert Casper, arm, severe—ankle, slight; Corp. R. Lawrence, right shoulder and side, severe. Missing: Sergt. M. L. Busey, Corporal John Edwards, Corp. Isaac Veatch, James B Waters, Benj. Cassell, Eldad Hardy, wounded.

Co. C—Wounded: Corp. Geo. Tremain, hip, severe; H. B. Hume, hip, severe; Alexander Wilson, slight; Pat'k Reynolds, hand, slight; Larry Hinds, slight; David Hixon, knee, slight. Missing: Silas Parker, color bearer, wounded.

Co. D—Wounded: Edward Regner, fore arm, severe; Jacob Rabisho, back, slight; Thomas Dillebeck, back, slight; Isaiah Bransi, hand, very slight.

Co. E—Killed: Amos H. Marksley.

Wounded: Corp. Sylvester Hall, right breast and arm, severe; serg't J. W. Haxton, right hand, severe; Philip Halloway, left calf, severe; Able Burroughs, left shoulder and breast, severe; J. S. McKinley, right foot, severe; Wm. M. Dawson, head, severe; S. Gilbert, knee, slight; corp. H. M. Potter, right arm, slight; Sam'l Pierce, right side, slight; H. S. Longnecker, right thigh, slight; corp. J. M. Bell, shoulder, very slight; serg't F. A. Williamson, right breast, slight; Thomas Staton, left hand, very slight; Jackson Lyman, left hand very slight; Silas Brock, right shin, very slight. Missing: Sam'l Montgomery, both hips mortally.

Co. F—Wounded: Corp. Phillip Bacon, left thigh, severe; Lloyd Randall, back, very slight; Tobias Haran, right side, very slight. Died from sun stroke: Ulrick Kilpatrick.

Co. G—Killed: Corp. Jacob Y. Lott, Cyrus Ditts. Wounded: Thomas Smith, left hand, severe; H. B. Hill, right calf, severe. Missing: Serg't Thomas M. Brannon, George W. Wilson, Seth Nelson, Aaron Gardner, James D. Taylor, Joshua Kirby, John W. Churchill, Wm. Nichol, Alex. Denny, John Hudson, Jonathan Osborne, Charles Lott, wounded.

Co. H—Killed: Gersham gleeson. Wounded: Serg't James Dickey, left hip, severe; David Zarr, ankle, severe; L. Sergeant, back, slight; Wm. L. Batten, right hand, severe; John P. Johnson, right arm, slight. Missing: David R. Mett, wounded mortally.

Co. I—Wounded: Augustus Peno, right heel, severe; Carl Tebbe, right arm, severe; Henry Umback, right breast and arm, severe; Sergeant M. Erzinger, right calf, very slight; Corp. David Whitson, left hand, very slight; Nathan Cook, thigh, very slight; A. Marske, back, very slight; A. Reinecheneider, left shoulder, very slight. Missing: Corp. Jacob Thomas; August Seeger, wounded.

Co. K—Killed: Louis Dillebeck, James E. McCulloch, Elijah Bratton, Theodore Stamp, Jackson Sivey, Samuel T. Rowley, Elisha Hawkins. Wounded: Corp. W. Atkinson, right thigh, severe; Corp. Thos. G. Higgins, right thigh and head, severe; Napoleon Reoville, left elbow, severe; John Kiplinger, left hip, very severe; Eli Hatton, right shoulder and left arm, severe. Missing: Isaac H Alkire, wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	13
Wounded	58
Wounded and missing	9
Missing	18
Total	98

In connection with this number, there is several very slight wounds of which no note was taken.

Another expedition started out, destination unknown, the next morning after our arrival, under command of Maj. Gen. Slocum. As yet they have not been heard from.

URCHIN.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

News to July 12th.

How The Chattahoochee was Crossed.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
ISHAM'S FORD, GA., July 8, 1864.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

On the evening of the 7th of July, at 8 o'clock, the 4th corps opened up along its whole line "the most tremendous cannonade of the campaign," expending over 400 rounds of ammunition in half an hour. All this was directed against the rebels on the opposite side of the river, and was intended to draw their attention from an attempt which through some misunderstanding, it was supposed General Schofield would make at that hour to cross the river above. All this time the 23d corps lay quietly in camp four miles in reserve, wondering what it all meant, and asking in vain for information. The rebels did not vouchsafe even a single gun in reply; consequently the casualties in our lines were nothing. The next morning the 4th corps was moved slightly up the river to support the 23d in the operations of to-day.

A BRILLIANT DAY'S WORK.

This morning the 23d Corps broke camp at an early hour, and directed its march eastward, aiming to strike the river at Isham's Ford, eight miles above the railroad bridge. Headquarters moved out in advance, and riding at a rapid pace, with an old man, a resident of the country, as a guide, we emerged suddenly from the thick forest out upon the brink of the river bluffs. There lay the Chattahoochee, about 150 feet below us, muddy and rapid from recent rains—in every respect an unclassical stream. Right here lives William Ulrich, said to be a good Union man, and a Pennsylvania German, whose honest heart was greatly delighted, perhaps, and perhaps not, at our sudden advent. Immediately the glasses of the Signal Corps were leveled at the opposite bank, but not a discovery could they make except a solitary man wandering in the bushes. Moving a little further down the bluff, a close reconnoissance with the glasses discovered on top of the opposite hill, just in the edge of a newly harvested wheat field, a single twelve-pound brass howitzer, with a few gunners walking about it, and, close down to the river's edge, half a dozen rebel sharpshooters squatted under a large tree, just opposite the ford. We were about a mile below. The river here is about 400 feet wide, and from crest to crest of the hills on either side of the river, between which the cannon must play, was about a third of a mile.

After reconnoitering the situation a short time, General Schofield rode away to the ford, which is just at the mouth of Soapes' Creek, to choose positions and make dispositions of the artillery. The 19th Ohio and 22d Indiana Batteries were, with the least possible noise and demonstration, planted so as to cover the ford and cross fire the rebel gun, while a section of the 6th Michigan was held in readiness to descend into the valley a mile further down, at the proper time, and enfilade the sharpshooters on the opposite bank. All these pieces were under strict orders not to fire under any provocation, until they received positive orders. The solitary howitzer on the other side, bestowed upon them, at random, about half a dozen shots during the forenoon, and then remained quiet until the attack was made.

Meantime, and until late in the afternoon, the troops were slowly getting into shape, and the lumbering pontoon trains were coming up and parking on the hill, ready to go down into the valley when needed. A little before four, Gen. Schofield sent orders to Gen. Cox to have his skirmish line in readiness, and at that hour pass it rapidly across a few rods of cornfield, which lay between the hill and the river, and, if they drew the rebel fire, to open with his cannon and silence it.

As the hour approached, a small party of spectators posted themselves half-way down the hillside, a mile below the ford, and with glasses thrust out from behind convenient trees and fences, eagerly awaited the spectacle. The captain of the rebel gun could be clearly seen on the distant hill seeking comfort, as best he could, (it was the hottest day of the year,) and reading a January number of the Chattanooga *Rebel*. The gun had been drawn back to conceal it a little, and a sentinel sat on the brink of the hill to observe our movements and give notice to the gunners to bring forward the piece. The sharpshooters also could be seen, glaring intently out of their cover upon the opposite opening in the willows, where the ford was approached.

Our skirmish line was composed of about 200 men from several regiments; and a volunteer detachment of 200 men from the 23d and 25th Michigan, 111th Ohio, and other regiments which had in their ranks many old Lake Erie sailors, were assigned to the use of the oars in the pontoons which were to carry over the first companies.

At half past 4 o'clock the little squad of skirmishers issue out of the woods which had concealed them perfectly, rush rapidly across the corn-field, and when they come close in the rear of the willows they begin pouring in a sharp fire upon the rebel gun on the hill, and keep it up without cessation. The sentinel is seen to leap up hastily and run to the rear, the gunners trundle out their gun in plain sight, and the Sergeant stoops to sight it. But it is in vain, the bullets whistle so thick about his ears, that after dodging a few moments from one side to the other, he gives up in despair, the lanyard is pulled, the shot plunges harmless in the middle of the river, and the rebel gunners all incontinently take to their heels and disappear in the woods. Our fellows keep up so hot a fire about it that no one dares to return. The shells from our batteries pour in and around it, and the red clouds of Confederate dust that leap up show how fatal was their aim. A shell from one of the guns lands under the tree of sharpshooters; the glasses are quickly turned upon them, and they are discovered lying flat on the ground. The willows completely screen our brave boys, and they cannot fire a shot at them, but must hug the soil for dear life. Suddenly a pontoon boat, filled with blue coats, is seen nearing the opposite shore, then another, and another. As the first boat touches land, Capt Daniels, whose eye is riveted to his glass, shouts, "They hold up their hands! they hold up their hands! they drop their guns! they run down the bank!" The shells have cut off their retreat, there is no other resource, and they come running down to the boats with uplifted hands in token of surrender, and yet crouching as if to shun a passing bullet.

The 12th Kentucky Infantry is first over the river, they run rapidly up the hill, and three men, fully five rods in advance of all others, lay hands upon the gun in the name of the Government. With it they capture a caisson full of ammunition, two horses, two ducks, and the Captain's coat. They had left so hurriedly that they had not even spiked the piece. The gun and the accouterments were very properly put into possession of these three men. Would I knew their names.

In thirty minutes after the stampede, Captain Daniels had reached the ford, swam his horse over behind a pontoon, and shaken out his flag in triumph on the opposite side of the Chattahoochee, where the rebels had threatened they would make so bloody a resistance.

Soon the pontoons had ferried over several regiments, who formed in line of battle at once on the top of the hill but found no enemy. The bridge was rapidly laid, and the corps began to cross. It was necessary that all possible expedition should be used, as the enemy might learn of the movement in time to mass heavily upon the small force before others could cross to support it, and inflict much damage. To Colonel Buell, commanding the pontoon train, there is much due for the rapidity and good order with which the bridge was almost literally "flung" over the river.

There was not a man killed during the day that I can learn of, nor so many as half a dozen wounded. So overwhelming and sudden was our firing that it took the rebels by surprise. They seem to have been entirely disconcerted, and they certainly have not made a more utter failure to carry out their fierce threats in any single case.

JULY 9.

The 23d corps having crossed the river the evening before, and thrown up a small semi-circle of such works as they could construct in the darkness and thickets, began with the earliest light to extend the lines of defense to embrace a much wider area and selected eligible sites for placing the artillery. Every preparation was made to meet the largest force the enemy could bring against them, though the demonstration was made during the day. They were sufficiently occupied watching our right, fourteen miles below, and could spare no force to attempt the dislodgment of the corps.

CAPTURE OF COLONEL SHERMAN.

During the day Col. Sherman, Chief of Staff to Gen. Howard, was taken prisoner in the following manner: He was riding out entirely unattended except by an orderly, and passed over a portion of the road which our pickets had occupied the day before, but from which they had been withdrawn in the night, without the Colonel's knowledge. Expecting to meet them, he rode out on a reconnoissance, and before he was aware of it, was right in the midst of the rebel pickets, who took him without giving a shot. His fate was unknown until the rebel pickets called across the river to ours, that they had got "old Sherman." From this it was supposed he was unhurt, and was mistaken by the soldiers for the General.

AN INCIDENT.

Just below the infantry forces of the army of the Ohio, is stationed a small body of cavalry, connecting between the 4th and 23d corps, a part of which is Col. Jim Brownlow's regiment of East Tennesseeans. Opposite this regiment, the river makes a short bend around a narrow point of land on which the rebels kept a small picket of observation. These fellows had annoyed the Colonel's men in their bathing and foraging operations, and he determined either to dislodge or capture them. Accordingly, he ordered a few men to strip themselves, and with their cartridge-boxes tied about their necks, to ford the river in front of the rebels and attack them. This they did directly in the face of a galling fire, and while they thus attracted the rebels' attention, the Colonel, at the head of seven men, crossed in a canoe above, came in the rear of the picket, and succeeded in taking three of them. The remaining nine fled into the thickets, and made good their escape.

Letter from an Alabama Regiment.

CAMP OF THE 1ST ALABAMA CAV. VOLS., ROME, GA., July 11, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You may think it strange to receive a letter dated from the camp of an Alabama regiment; but it is a fact, not generally known in the North, that there is a regiment of cavalry composed of Union men from that State, that has been doing good service in behalf of the Union for nearly two years, and will continue doing so as long as the war lasts.

Many of the men have been in good circumstances, but with scarcely an exception they have lost everything for their Union sentiments, they themselves driven from their homes and often hunted down with dogs, their families, whose they could not get them through to our lines, have been persecuted in various ways that none but traitors could devise.

Two companies of the regiment, that were raised at Huntsville, Ala., and for a year belonged to the 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry were with Col. Streight on his celebrated raid, and were captured by Forrest near this place. The boys say that the people of Rome treated them much worse than the soldiers did; they wanted to hang them at once, and but for the guard perhaps they would; some of the women carried their feeling of hate so far as to spit upon them. The boys have failed to recognize any of those persons since we have been here. I expect they wisely took their departure long before our arrival. The infantry have a story, that one of these women was found out, before we came, and through some carelessness, her house was destroyed and she moved away.

Rome was, before the war, a beautiful and flourishing town of four thousand inhabitants. It is situated in the forks of the Oostanaula and Etowah rivers. It is on high ground, which makes it easily defended. There is a very rich agricultural district surrounding it.

The business portion of the town has been cleared out and made into a general hospital for the Army of the Tennessee. There are present some fifteen hundred sick and wounded here, and more coming. Surgeon French, U. S. N., is in charge.

The weather is excessively hot which increases the suffering of those in the hospital.

F. W. T.

From Whiteside County.

SPRING HILL, ILL., July 18, 1864.

EDS. CHICAGO TRIBUNE—In your reports of the news items and crops from the several counties, you have not an item from old Whiteside, so I will endeavor to supply the deficiency in a manner. In regard to the crops, wheat will be about a half a crop; the other half has gone to the bugs. Corn promises well and so does oats. Early potatoes are gone up. Hay is good. In regard to accidents, incidents and casualties we have had abundance during the last few days. I will mention a few. During the thunder storm last week, the barn of Mr. Hurd, the hog tamer, was struck by lightning and consumed, with all its contents, including a span of horses. Loss over $2,000.

A few evenings after, the house of Henry Rose was struck and nearly demolished. This house was just finished.

On Wednesday last a son of Mr. Graham, aged twelve years, accidentally fell against a pitchfork which pierced his stomach causing his death the next day.

The same day a sad accident befell the family of Mr. Hunt, living near Erie, in this town, in the death of two of his children by drowning in Rock River, a little boy and girl aged about five and seven years. During the temporary absence of the parents the children repaired to the water and were drowned. Their bodies were both found near each other.

It is very warm to-day. Thermometer 98 degrees in the coolest place.

J. R.

A REBEL GROAN.

A Complaint Over Rebel Mismanagement in the Southwest.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

From Vicksburg to Meridian, or from Dalton to Marietta—through Central Mississippi, or over the North Georgia plains, "on the rampage and off the rampage," the redoubtable Sherman has established himself the prince of reckless raiders merely. Devoted Atlanta has been approached by frog-leaps, when Grant would have reached it by a succession of crawls and creeps. The tortoise of one is raids—of the other spades. The course of the fight has been serpentine and zigzag, like the trail of a frightened snake, while the second would have burrowed blindly up to it like a mole.

It was never fated to fall into the hands of either. In the meantime the snake has been "scotched, not killed," by Johnston. Miles more of valuable territory have been added to the acquisitions of the encroaching invader, and the presence of his legions still menaces our tranquillity and wearies us with suspense. We have already paid a price in blood from Resaca to Marietta, sufficient, perhaps, to have purchased, if not a decisive victory in one desperate encounter, at least a cessation of this continuous, deadly sharpshooting and sickening mutilation of limbs, day after day.

Is there no remedy for this? In the Army of Tennessee is a force of upward of ten thousand half-organized cavalry. Composed of many officers of military genius and originality of conception, it is yet a monster without a head—ineffectual and useless. Does any practical judgment halt in the opinion that this immense force of mounted veterans, with proper management under a great leader, of daring and dash, could not utterly destroy this insolent Federal invasion, and cut it off completely from its resources?

We do not believe there is a practical, thinking man, military or civil, in the Confederacy, but will agree with us, that Forrest, within twenty-four hours, could so systemize and organize this force for a sweep upon the enemy's rear that it would have more to do with Sherman's destruction than all the breastworks and strong natural positions between the Chattahoochee and the Gulf. The record of the man is the best testimony as to what he could accomplish, untrammeled and unrestricted.

The expedition of Sherman is subsisted with great difficulty, over a long rear line of communication. Block his transportation for twenty-four hours, and he could not move a peg forward, and we doubt if he could even go backward unless in a demoralized condition. Oh! for twenty-four hours of the "Wizard of the Saddle," or any other kind of spirit, with as much original inventive genius and common sense, to place himself at the head of this powerful cavalry force, redeem it from the present sluggish inactivity, and lead it on the invader's trail.

THE BLOCKADE.

Vast Quantities of English Goods Taken Into and Stored at Wilmington, N. C.—Routes of the Rebel Traders, and Ease with Which They Enter Port—Run of the Lilian and Maine—Landing Home of Distinguished "Malignants."

[Wilmington, N. C. (June 6), Correspondence of the London Times.]

It is difficult for an Englishman who desires to pierce the American blockade to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that, as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the 17th of last January, I started from Richmond, and, making my way across the Potomac, and passing rapidly *through Washington and New York*, stood upon British soil upon the 6th of February—that is to say, upon the twentieth day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May, I left Queenstown, and, passing through Halifax and Bermuda, found the vessel which carried me from Bermuda, safely moored in Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 4th of June—that is again to say, upon the twentieth day after my departure from England. But, unquestionably, as regards endurance of fatigue and facility for conveying luggage, the sea route is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, though there is a *mauvais quart d'heure*, experienced at the moment of passing through the inside blockading squadron, which, in intensity of excitement, can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the Lilian and the Florie, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade defying vessels started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their experiences hitherto, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a milldam, and favorable beyond expression to light draught and gossamer craft, such as are these blockade runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of clutching the ribs of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy seagoing craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt, than has the Irish night express from the lumbering freight train which leaves Huston Square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing. It is not alone that they would be invaluable with by their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington, await, at this instant, the disposal of the Confederate government, but that on board both vessels were Confederate "malignants," whose capture would have been a sweet morsel to many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Captain Maffit, lately in command of the Confederate cruiser Florida, is well known, as having assisted Captain Semmes and the Alabama to demonstrate that two light, and, as regards equipments, comparatively insignificant vessels of war, would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which, three years ago, might have been seen upon every wave of every sea. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

* * * But it was not destined that upon this occasion the Lilian should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher a dark spot is seen on the bar. It is a Federal launch, seen by us too late for Capt. Maffit to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and to run her down. We pass her within twenty yards, and again the expected volley of musketry is wanting. Another moment and we are under the mound upon which stands the fort, and eagerly questioned for news. "The news is good all round." "Three times three for General Johnston." "Six times six for General Lee," and in mirth and laughter and song the night wears away.

Three hours after us comes the Florie, and is heavily fired at as she wears inwards. But morning finds both vessels and their cargoes safe at their wharf in Wilmington, nor is it rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least it may safely be augured that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent so fearless and experienced a sailor as Capt. Maffit, and that in his new career his skill and success will not be inferior to those which he exhibited in his old.

STATE NEWS.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Amzi McWilliams, at one time a well known resident of Springfield, committed suicide a few days since by drowning himself in the Mississippi River, at Cape Girardeau.

They have got a new sensation at Springfield, in the shape of a wild man, who has been seen near the city, and whose singular demeanor would indicate that he is a wild denizen of the woods.

An affray took place near Springfield, at a pic nic, at which a man named James Frisley was severely cut by a soldier.

Col. John Williams, Treasurer of the State Sanitary Commission, at Springfield, has received $262, contributed by the Union people of Fairbury, Chatsworth and Forest, on the Fourth.

FULTON COUNTY.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Alexander Maxwell, whose husband was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, met with a fearful accident, by being thrown from a carriage, at Canton. One of her limbs was broken in two places and her neck badly bruised.

On Sunday the thermometer stood at 104 deg. in the shade at Canton.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

The Lenark *Banner* says the extension of the Northern Illinois Railroad will be open from Savanna to Bluffville, Sept 15.

The Eleventh annual Fair of Stephenson county will be held at Freeport, Oct. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

The chinch bugs have made their appearance in the gardens at Freeport.

A tornado swept over a portion of the town of Lancaster, carrying fences and trees before it.

The residence of J. Reigard, Esq., at Freeport, was entered by burglars on Sunday last and robbed of $3,500.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

One of the most pleasant and successful anniversaries ever held in Warren took place on the Fourth. Three thousand people were present at the Fair Grounds, and listened to an eloquent oration from R. A. Small, Esq., of Galena. Toasts and fireworks closed the day.

SHELBY COUNTY.

The Doctors of Shelby county are on a strike for higher wages. They will probably get their fees as people must have pills and boluses.

There is a very flattering prospect for a good corn crop in this county.

The Methodists of Shelbyville are to have a new church.

PIATT COUNTY.

A meeting is to be held in Monticello on Saturday next to make arrangements for a county fair this fall.

Wool growing is receiving considerable attention in Piatt county. The clip of Messrs. Shepherd and Lee, of Monticello, amounts to 10,000 pounds.

The annual report of the Piatt county Bible Society shows receipts of $234.23; disbursements $192.16.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

On Friday night, the 7th inst., during the heavy thunder storm that passed over Grayville, a one story house was struck, and four of the inmates injured, two of them severely. The bolt struck the house, descending the flue and through the floor on which Mrs. Wall, her son and daughter and a neighbor boy were sleeping. Mrs. Wall, her daughter Martha and the boy Wm. Martin were struck senseless. A grown daughter of Mrs. Wall, sleeping in another room was aroused, and entering the room where the bodies lay, with great presence of mind dragged them out on to the porch, and perseveringly poured cold water on them until they returned to consciousness, and medical aid was procured. All are now recovering.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

An important election was held at Lexington a few days since, resulting in the success of the Union ticket by 26 majority.

WESTERN NEWS.

WISCONSIN.

Dr. Blackman, at Stoughton, a few days since, was naturally surprised in getting up in the morning to find a man lying dead, wrapped up in a quilt, alongside of his kitchen stove. Investigation revealed the fact that it was a citizen of Stoughton, who was afflicted with the small-pox, and becoming delirious, had crawled from his sick bed in the night, and finding the Doctor's kitchen door open had wandered in, and lying down, died.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says a boy named Gilbert Shanahan, aged about seventeen years, was drowned about 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, while swimming in the Menomonee river, near Angus Smith's elevator. The body was recovered after a long search.

The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says Chas. J. Gibbon, of Taycheedah, was drowned in the lake at that place last Thursday while in swimming.

The Sparta *Eagle* says bushels of huckleberries are being gathered there and sold at three cents a quart.

The Prairie du Chien papers announce the return home of Capt. Wm. Hill, formerly editor of the Prairie du Chien *Leader*, having been in the service three years and now mustered out.

The La Crosse *Democrat* says the bar opposite to that city is getting to be a great obstruction to navigation. Farmers thereabouts say the wheat crop bids fair to exceed that of last year.

Among the recent graduates of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., was Henry Cornelius, or Galaghondi, as he is termed among his own people, a full blooded Oneida Indian. He is the son of Jake Cornelius the Chief of the Oneidas, and, we understand, he will shortly succeed him in authority. He was a good student, and a better or more pleasing style of oratory than he possessed, would be difficult to find.

The storm on last Saturday night was very severe in Wisconsin. At Madison three dwelling houses—the William Tell House, Voigt's brewery, the Harvey Hospital, and the Capital were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. A barn in Burke and another at Cottage Grove were struck and burned.

MINNESOTA.

A District Union Convention, to nominate a Representative to Congress, meets at St. Paul, August 3d. There are to be five conventions in Minnesota this fall.

One hundred conscripts left Fort Snelling for Chattanooga on Friday last.

Two citizens of Stillwater left their homes a fortnight ago to make explorations on the Apple River. Nothing has been heard from them since, and it is feared they have been killed by the Indians.

IOWA.

Hon. Milo McGlathery received a severe fracture near his left knee, while on his way home from attending court in an adjoining county, and on attempting to jump out of his buggy which had partly given way. He is about town but confined to his crutches. So we learn from the West Union *Record*.

There is a project on foot to build a railroad from Marshalltown to Eldora, in Hardin county.

A thieves' nest has been discovered in the Iowa Big Woods and five of the birds captured. The gang have been stealing for over a year.

As a stage load of delegates were returning from the Union State Convention held at Des Moines, last week, they kept urging the driver to make better time. This they did so often that Jehu finally became a little vexed, and said, "It seems to me you Abolitionists are in a h—l of a hurry. I'd rather drive a load of Copperheads." On being asked why so, he replied, "I drove a load of 'em down to their Convention a couple of weeks ago, and when we got along about here they were all dead drunk, and didn't know whether they were going fast, slow, or standing still."

JOSH BILLINGS ON REVENUE.—The renowned "Josh," whose opinions on financial as well as on political matters are worthy of "awl considerashun," has prepared the "follerin explanashuns from original resipees:"

A—"Spirits of the just men made perfect" don't cum within the whiskee bill.

B—"Spirits of the damned" ar construed the same as damnable spirits, and must pa highest whiskee rate.

C—The tax on "undressed poultry" dubled—the morals of the country seem tew require it.

D—Balona sarsage in part of dorg and part of red flannel, must pa the duty of flannels also.

E—Awl tabakker, (unless the manufakturer diskriminates what iz new and what is old chaws) iz elevated 50 per cent.

F—Ministers of the gospel who don't dew over a $1000 wurth of bizness a year, are exempt.

G—Assessers ar especially required to see that all men owning wheelbarrers are duly licensed.

H—Enny man refusing to own a wheelbarrer will be fined $50 for the fust offense, and $500 for the sekund.

The duty on Picknics & Camp meetings and 4th of July's haz been postponed for the present.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

The demand for money has been remarkably brisk to-day—probably in excess of any previous day for a week. The market is close. The rise in gold on Monday and Tuesday gave a new impetus to operations in produce, and holders who purchased at the high prices which ruled early last week, are extremely anxious to hold on until these prices shall come around again, and thus enable them to sell without loss. Perhaps they may succeed in their desires. We doubt it. We hear that the New York markets are showing evident signs of weakness, and that many holders in that city have gone into the market to realize, preferring that disaster to the equally certain but more severe one, which is sure to follow the payment of three to four per cent a month, which, it is stated, is the ruling rate in that city on produce paper. Gold is weak to day, and our produce market is in sympathy, although there is no actual decline in prices, as is true of gold. The universal opinion among the best class of men in New York and here is that prices must come down. It is very evident, from the condition of the banks in that city, that speculation must, in a good measure, cease, for the sufficient reason that moneyed facilities for that purpose must fail. And although our operators may carry themselves along for a time, promptly and defiantly, one thing is certain, if the New York markets break down for the want of means to carry through high prices, Chicago operators must soon follow them.

Exchange is very close to day, and bankers find it difficult to obtain a supply under par. Sometimes a concession of from 10 to 20 cents is made. The nominal rates remain ¼ discount buying, par selling—the latter, as a general thing, to regular depositors.

There has been less fluctuation in the New York gold market to-day than for some time, the range being only a variance of 3 cents. The average quotations are lower than yesterday. The range, as telegraphed to James Boyd, is as follows:

10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
12:00 m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
1:00 p. m.	[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	[illegible]

The market opened here at [illegible], declined to [illegible], and closed weak at [illegible]. Silver [illegible]. Government 5-20's are firmer at 108.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.—The shipments of specie from New York for the week ending July 16, foot up $337,791, and the total since the first day of January is $29,[illegible].

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National Banks have been established since July 8, 1864:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Second	Rockford, Ill.	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	Mansfield, Ohio	[illegible]
First	Haverhill, Mass	200,000
Aggregate capital		[illegible]
Previously reported		[illegible]
Increase of capital of banks previously authorized to date		[illegible]

Whole number of banks to date, [illegible], with a total capital of $[illegible].

In view of a visit from the Secretary of the Treasury, a meeting of the National Bank officers of New York was held on the 18th inst., at which Mr. Orvis, of the Ninth National Bank presided. At that meeting the following report and resolutions were submitted:

As we understand the acts of Congress now operative, the authority of the Secretary to borrow money rests in the following items: [illegible] ... temporary deposits and certificates of indebtedness without limit.

With this chart before us we can but come to the conclusion that the Secretary must, after borrowing as much as the market will bear, resort to the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... are not to be offered.

It appears to us that the Secretary's option under the acts as limited that he be harmonious [illegible] ... to the assistance abundantly; therefore

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the weight resting upon the financial minister of the Government, and that all our efforts shall be exerted in his behalf, that whatever he may ask we will aid him in obtaining to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, his great resource for ways and means is with the people, and that the banks can be the medium only in placing the bonds of the Government in the hands of bona fide holders. That to induce the people to come forward with all their money, we must on our part inspire public confidence.

Moved and carried that the two resolutions above be declared the sentiments of this meeting, and that Mr. Orvis, the Chairman of the meeting, be permitted to express them as such to the Secretary of the Treasury, if, in his opinion, it is expedient to do so.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The imports into New York are still large for the season, both in dry goods and general merchandise, but a large part are going into store.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General merch'dise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since January 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,369	4,339
Wheat	27,823	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	14,250
Oats	[illegible]	
Flax Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats	[illegible]	
Beef		[illegible]
Pork	180	67
Lard	1,540	
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	
Sheep	[illegible]	
Hides	38,504	33,515
Highwines	130	[illegible]
Salt		
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The continued closeness of money keeps the produce markets inactive.

To-day there was a good attendance on 'Change and the general markets were quiet and rather irregular, in consequence of the fluctuations in gold.

Flour was dull and almost entirely neglected, with sales of about 500 barrels, mostly at $10 for good spring extras.

Wheat was unsettled and very irregular, but on the whole a shade lower than yesterday—prices changing almost every minute. About 115,000 bushels were sold at $2.25 for No. 1 Red Winter; [illegible] for No 2 Red Winter; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $2.14@2.18 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.98 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak and nominal at [illegible] for No. 2.

Corn was 1@2c lower and dull, with sales of only about 75,000 bushels, at $1.56 for No. 1 Corn; [illegible] for No. 2 Corn; and $1.27 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for No. 2 Corn. Canal or River Corn afloat was unsaleable—there being no demand by shippers.

Oats were in limited request and quiet, with sales of about 45,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No. 1 Oats; [illegible] for No. 2 Oats, and 70c for Rejected Oats—the market closing quiet at 75½c for No. 1. Rye and Barley were neglected.

Highwines were active, and we note an advance in prices of 5c per gallon—with sales of about 1,[illegible] brls, at $1.68@1.70—closing firm at outside quotations.

Provisions were quiet but firm, and we note a sale of [illegible] brls Burlington mess pork at $40.50. Lard was steady, with sales of 600 tcs prime city steam at 18c.

Freights were dull. Only one propeller was engaged at 6½c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active. Coffee is still very firm, although selling in this market considerably less than it is now quoted in New York. On Rio we advance quotations ½c per lb. Sugar is in very small and inadequate supply. Prices still firmer, with an advance of ½c on hard, and ½@1c on Coffee Sugar, on previous quotations. Tea is quiet but very firm. On Oolongs we note a further advance of 5c per lb.

Cheese is in small supply; market very active and firm, with an advance of ½c per lb on Hamburg, and 1c per lb on Westernreserve.

Lake Fish are in small receipt with an active demand—market very firm at previous quotations. Mackerel moderately active and unchanged.

In Green Fruits the market is in fair supply. Apples are in much better receipt, and easy at $4.50@5.00 per brl.

Hides are in fair demand, especially Green Salted, upon which we note an advance of ½c per lb on previous rates.

The Leather market is moderately active. Sole Leather and Calfskins are in small supply and very firm, with an upward tendency.

Carbon Oil is in good demand, with a small supply. Market very firm at previous quotations. Lard Oil in large demand, with an advance of 5c per gal.

In Lumber the receipts have been unusually large, and there has been less activity and firmness in the market, but with no quotable decline in prices. A large number of cargoes remain on the market unsold.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was very little inquiry for Wheat, and the market ruled dull and nominal at [illegible] for No 2 Spring in store. Corn was quiet at $1.53 for No. 2 in store. Highwines were firm, with sales at $1.70.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active, with an extra demand for army Cattle. Prices are a shade firmer, but transactions are too limited to establish any advance on yesterday's quotations. Entered sales, 678 head, at $3.85@7.25, chiefly at $4.25@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

There has been a brisk demand for Hogs, and on good qualities we note an advance of 10c ℔ 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. Entered sales, 1,337 head, at [illegible], chiefly at $9.00@9.45 ℔ 100 lbs.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store on the corresponding day of last year:

	1864.	1863.
Flour, brls	30,995	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	1,649,099	1,242,735
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley bu	5,924	724

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

Our quotations have been changed somewhat to-day. Standard Brown Sheetings have been advanced ½ cent; Coats' Spool Cotton, 10c; Willimantic 5c; &c.; While a few articles have been marked down—Franklin prints ½c; Uncasville dark stripes 2c; light do 5c; Shetucket 4c; Brown Warren Denims 6c; Amoskeag Drills 2½c, &c. The market for cotton goods remains firm in New York, with little seeming inclination on the part of holders to yield to a decline. Country dealers are pretty free buyers at present quotations, and our merchants are doing a business considerably in excess of any previous year at the same season.

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Appleton, 4-4	67½	Amoskeag A	57½
Atlantic, A	67½	Massachusetts, 3-4	[illegible]
Pacific	67½	Medford	[illegible]
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Portsmouth, 3-4	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Pepperell, O	[illegible]
Indian Head	67½	" R	[illegible]
Indian Orch'd, W	[illegible]	" E	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Pocassets	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Stark, A	67
" A	[illegible]	Waterville	[illegible]
" N	[illegible]	Pepperel, 10-4	1.50
" I	[illegible]		
PRINTS.			
Sprague, Dark	[illegible]	York	[illegible]
Sprague, Light	[illegible]	Richmond, light	[illegible]
Phillip Allen, D'k	[illegible]	Richmond, Dark	[illegible]
American Dark	[illegible]	Black and White	[illegible]
Dunnell, Dark	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Shirting Styles	[illegible]	Lowell, Light	[illegible]
Duchess, B	[illegible]		
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.			
Bates	[illegible]	James's Mills	[illegible]
Blackstone	[illegible]	Lonsdale	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]	New York Mills	[illegible]
Hill	[illegible]	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Hill or Semper Idem 4-4	[illegible]	Waltham X	[illegible]
James' Mills	[illegible]	Waltham 10-4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]
DELAINES.			
Manches'r (old)	[illegible]	Pacific (new)	[illegible]
" (new)	[illegible]	All Wool, plain	[illegible]
Pacific (old)	[illegible]		
GINGHAMS.			
Scotch Ginghams	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
WOOLEN FLANNELS.			
Red Twilled	[illegible]	Blue Twilled	[illegible]
Gray Twilled	[illegible]	Opera Flannels	[illegible]
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Hamilton, br'n, war.	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
TICKS.			
Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 30 inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Palmer Co	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Albany	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Cumberland	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	Whittenton, A A	[illegible]
Swift River	[illegible]		
SHIRTING STRIPES.			
Amoskeag, Dark	[illegible]	Whitt'n, D & C	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	" Light	[illegible]
Uncasville, Dark	[illegible]	Shetucket, Jeans	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
		York	[illegible]
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pembroke	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Clinton	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Haymaker	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]	Brown, Warren	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	" Madison	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]		
COTTONADES.			
New York Mills	[illegible]	Woolston	[illegible]
Everett	[illegible]	Farm'rs & Mech's	[illegible]
HEAVY DRILLS.			
Amosk'g, Brown	[illegible]		
BLEACHED CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Lewiston	[illegible]
SLATE CORSET JEANS.			
Lewiston	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Orchard	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
SUNDRIES.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bro. Crash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleached co	[illegible]	Willimantic	[illegible]
		Silesia Lonsdale	[illegible]
COLORED CAMBRICS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Victory	[illegible]	Paper Cambrics A	[illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTS.			
Gilbert's	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday [illegible] feet. Market moderately active and in large supply. Prices are not so firm, owing to the largeness of the supply, but with no quotable change.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday [illegible]. In good demand, with a small and inadequate supply. Market very firm with an upward tendency.

LATH—Received yesterday [illegible] pcs. In good request, and firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Helen [illegible] from Muskegon, sold by [illegible], [illegible] feet rafted lumber, ½ strips, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Fisher from Muskegon, sold by W Fyfe, [illegible] feet lumber, ½ strips, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Driver from Muskegon, sold by G Roberts & Co, [illegible] feet lumber, ¼ strips, balance largely stock boards, at $[illegible]; cargo bark E. C. L. from Oconto, sold by Holt & Calkins, [illegible] feet lumber, ½ strips, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Gates from Pentwater, sold by Hart & Maxwell, ½ strips, balance coarse mixed—strips at $[illegible], balance at $[illegible].

The following are the Yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at all the yards during the day amount to less than 800 head of Beef Cattle and consisted almost entirely of common and medium grades. The entered sales amount to 678 head, at $3.85@7.25, chiefly at $4.25@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs. Army Cattle are in very active demand, for which the present supply is altogether inadequate. There has been a better demand for medium to prime Beef Cattle than for some days past, and prices rule firmer, but on the limited extent of transactions there is no quotable change to note.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Hiller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Kahn, Jr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	Rosenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leopold	Childs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keller	Worfner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furman	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuttle	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Stone	Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Call	Omelia & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Becstine	Livingston & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	Kinler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore	White & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leach	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leach	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Dimond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 1,500 Hogs. Entered sales, 1,337 head, at [illegible], chiefly at $9.00@9.45 ℔ 100 lbs. With a small supply, there has been increased activity and firmness in the market. Prime Hogs have advanced fully 10c on yesterday's quotations, and for other descriptions the market is firmer, but with no quotable change.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. C. Bone	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fried	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ralph	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abbott	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stiles	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grey	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Hickey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Prop Racine, wheat at 6½c, and oats at 5c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing, and rates are steady. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote:

	Fourth class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,369 brls; shipped, 4,339 brls. Market quiet. Sales to-day were—[illegible] brls choice Spring extra on p. t.; [illegible] brls good do at [illegible]; [illegible] brls Winter superfine at [illegible].

BRAN—[illegible] tons Bran at $23.50 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 27,823 bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market irregular. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, 14,250 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, none. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu No. 1 Rye in store at $1.55.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market entirely nominal. No sales.

ALCOHOL—Held at [illegible] ℔ gal—an advance since yesterday of [illegible] ℔ gal.

BUTTER—Steady. We quote:

Prime dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

BAGGING—Market moderately active and in fair supply. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Stark, A	[illegible]
Lewis, A, seamless	[illegible]
Hampden, B, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlap Bags, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ½ brls, cotton	[illegible]
" linen	[illegible]
" ¼ brls, cotton	[illegible]
" ⅛	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—With a more limited supply and a [illegible] stock in the market we note an advance of ½c ℔ lb on Hamburg, and 1c on Western Reserve Cheese. Market very firm at present rates. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is very quiet. In New York there is scarcely anything being done, and the [illegible] holders. With a small supply, the high rates of gold and duties, prices continue very firm. Coffee cannot at this present time be replaced from bond at the quotations given below, [illegible] previous to the imposition of the additional tax; hence the difference in prices referred to. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—In limited supply. Market active and firm at 16c ℔ dozen. Sales to-day: 3 brls Eggs at 16c; 4 pkgs do at 16c ℔ dozen.

FISH—LAKE FISH—In moderate supply, and firm at present quotations. MACKEREL—In good demand and unchanged. CODFISH—In light supply. Market moderately active and firm at previous rates. HERRINGS—Dried are in fair request, and firm at present prices. Pickled, in fair demand, and fair supply. Lake Herrings, receipts very small, and market moderately active. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ hf brl	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new, ℔ hf brl	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, ℔ hf brl, large	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
Family kits	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, hf brls	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ℔ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2 Lake Herring	[illegible]
Dutch Herrings, ℔ keg	[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in good supply, and easy at present quotations. SMALL FRUITS in diminished supply and very firm at previous quotations. LEMONS and ORANGES in good demand with a fair supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Whortleberries, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Cherries, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Gooseberries, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Lemons, ℔ box	[illegible]
Oranges, ℔ box	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in fair demand, with a small supply. Market very firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency. PEACHES moderately active, and unchanged. FOREIGN FRUITS in very limited demand. Market very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	[illegible]
Apples, N. Y.	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins—Layers ℔ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ℔ box	[illegible]
Currants	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna	[illegible]
Almonds, soft shell	[illegible]
Almonds, hard	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 130 brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market advanced 5c ℔ gal, and more active. Sales to-day were: [illegible]—market closing firm at outside quotations.

HIDES—Received [illegible] lbs; shipped, 33,515 lbs. There is a good demand for Green Salted and Dry Hides, with a limited supply especially of the former. On Green Salted we note a further advance of ½c ℔ lb. Market very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Green	[illegible]
Green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip and Calf [illegible]	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ℔ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good dam- aged	[illegible]
Upper ℔ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ℔ foot	[illegible]		
OAK.			
Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, [illegible]	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]	French Calf Le- moine	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf Le- moine, Sec- onds	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Kip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Calf	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—Market rather active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Lath Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	" Manilla	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—There has been no improvement in the receipts of Carbon Oil, and with an active demand, both speculative and for present use, the market remains very firm at previous quotations. Benzole in small supply. Demand active and prices very firm at present quotations. We quote:

White Oil, [illegible] test	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

OIL—There is still an active demand for the leading descriptions of Oil. Linseed is in small supply and very firm. Whale, Elephant, and Bank Oil are in larger demand than supply, the market rules correspondingly firm, with no further change. Lard Oil very active, and in light receipt; we note a further advance of 5c ℔ gallon on previous quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm	[illegible]
Neats Foot	[illegible]
Tanners Oil	[illegible]
Whale Oil	[illegible]
Pickerel Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 180 brls Pork, 1,540 lbs Lard. [illegible]

Mess Pork—[illegible]. Sales [illegible] brls Burlington Mess Pork at $40.50.

Lard—Quiet. Sales 600 tcs prime city steam at 18c.

POULTRY—In small supply and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Live Chickens, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Dressed Chickens, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pigeons, ℔ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—Stocks of old potatoes are [illegible], and the supply is insufficient to meet the requirements of the market. [illegible] We quote:

Neshannocks	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
New Potatoes, ℔ bu	[illegible]

RICE—Receipts very small; stocks proportionately light. Prices firm at present rates. We quote:

Carolina	[illegible]
Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In fair supply and firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do healthy	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

SALT—Received, none; shipped, none. Market quiet. We quote:

DOMESTIC—New Fine	[illegible]
Old Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ℔ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ℔ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—Flax—[illegible].

SUGAR—There is a moderate demand in the market, with a limited and inadequate supply of raw sugar. Refined is in active request. Prices in New York continue very firm, with an upward tendency. We advance our quotations on hard Sugar ½c ℔ lb, and on Coffee Sugar [illegible] on previous rates. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
Crushed, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Market moderately active [illegible] previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Sugar House	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SPICES—In moderate demand, but with the continued high rates of gold, and duties, prices very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Allspice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

TALLOW—Market in [illegible] supply. With a good demand prices rule very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—Market quiet, but very firm, with choice and fancy grades, which are held at [illegible] higher figures than quotations. On Oolongs we advance 5c per lb on previous quotations. Other descriptions very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Very firm at previous rates. Market rather quiet. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—Market less active, and [illegible]. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

WOOD—Receipts small. Market firm at quotations. We quote:

Beech, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Maple, ℔ cord	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Wilkins, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Langley, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop [illegible] F Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, [illegible].
Bark A P Nichols, Harrison, Bay City.
Bark [illegible], Muskegon.
Bark [illegible] Thompson, Oconto.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Murphy, Kingston, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Kingston, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Kingston, [illegible].
Schr Royal Albert, Coot, Collingwood, [illegible].
Schr Star of Hope, McGraw, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Ramage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, [illegible].
Prop [illegible], Cleveland, [illegible].
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Sarnia, sundries.
Bark John Sweeney, Collins, Erie, [illegible] tons coal.
Bark Gen Franz Sigel, Hall, Peshtigo, lumber.
Brig Lowell, Ransom, Manitowoc, lumber.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay, lumber.
Brig Wanderer, [illegible], Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Starkweather, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr [illegible].
Schr Imperial, Kyle, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr [illegible].
Schr Arcturus, Cheyne, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr [illegible].
Schr F T Barney, Batty, Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr [illegible].
Schr Theodore Perry, Finn, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Dean, Chapman, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Altair, Martin, Bay City, lath.
Schr Supply, [illegible], Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Fame, Fisher, Cleveland, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Soper, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Hill, Port Bruce, [illegible].
Schr Prince Alfred, [illegible], Goderich, [illegible].
Schr Amanda, Bartlett, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Myrtle, [illegible], Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Curlew, Myers, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Arrow, Duncan, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Clipper City, Thompson, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Active, Campbell, Grant's Landing, [illegible].
Schr Traveler, [illegible], St. Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Wm. Smith, Smith, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr A. F. Dutton, Seeley, Holland, [illegible].
Schr Blazer, Potter, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr [illegible].
Schr Fanny & Fay, Long, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr S. Bates, [illegible], Muskegon, [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

FOR DYSENTERY
—AND—
Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC
Blackberry Carminative
IS THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE CURE.

It contains no OPIUM or deleterious drug, mineral or other injurious compounds [illegible] remedies generally sold for this class of diseases. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or astringent medicines, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution) when you can obtain an article so simple and safe as Blackberries [illegible].

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. F. DAVIDSON,
Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price—25c. 50c. and $1. per Bottle.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,
Wholesale Druggists, 18 Lake street, Chicago, authorized Agents.

DR. WEAVER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
FIREWEED,
Or Humor and Liver Syrup.

Is believed to be the greatest remedy ever offered for the
Removal of Humors in the Blood.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no mineral or other poisonous substance whatever. [illegible] This medicine is WARRANTED [illegible] following complaints:

Fireweed Cures Scrofula.
Fireweed Cures Salt Rheum.
Fireweed Cures Scald Head.
Fireweed Cures Stubborn Ulcers.
Fireweed Cures Rheumatism.
Fireweed Cures Ringworm.
Fireweed Cures Pimples on the Face.
Fireweed Cures Chronic Sore Eyes.
Fireweed Cures Liver Complaint.
Fireweed Cures Dyspepsia.
Fireweed Cures Erysipelas.
Fireweed Cures Cutaneous Diseases.

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two bottles will cure Liver Complaint.

THE WARRANTEE.

[illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Walker & Taylor, Proprietors.

H. SCOVILL,
76 Randolph street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

Medicinal.

Diarrhœa
AND FLUX.
STRICKLAND'S
Anti-Cholera Mixture

[illegible]

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

[illegible]

Office and Depot 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible] SCOVILL, Wholesale Agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dr. S. Andere & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of [illegible] six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [illegible]

Circulars gratis. [illegible]

PLANTATION [illegible]

To Clear [illegible]

LIGHTNING [illegible]

Colgate's [illegible]

$100—[illegible]

CENTS [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER

[illegible] upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, [illegible] ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. [illegible] which has attended the use of this remedy in [illegible] practice, and the encouragement of medical men, enable us to recommend it to the public with confidence, feeling confident that with a [illegible] its own excellence in the cure of Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as SCROFULA, [illegible] ERUPTIONS, HEART, [illegible] and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, [illegible]

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of [illegible] Water as it contains three quarter grains PURE [illegible] to each fluid ounce PURE WATER, [illegible] It is not liable to decomposition, nor [illegible] formed insoluble; neither is the [illegible] by combination with [illegible], preserving this solution superior to [illegible] of exhibiting Iodine.

[illegible] accompany each bottle that it may [illegible] family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any [illegible]

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. [illegible] our signature and trade mark (the [illegible] upon the labels of each bottle, without which none is [illegible]

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

S. T.—1860.—X.

[illegible] of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, [illegible], palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, [illegible] after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., [illegible] to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. [illegible] saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
[illegible] YEAR — 202 Broadway, N. Y.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
[illegible] cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will [illegible] SOLD EVERYWHERE. jel3-k393-6w

Doctor Thomson

[illegible] and more than thirty years experience in the treatment of Private Diseases. The Guide, containing valuable information and AFFIDAVITS, exposing [illegible] of Chicago, mailed free from observation. [illegible] in postage stamps. Post Office Box 72. [illegible] Office and Anatomical Museum, 172 [illegible] Clark street. jy6-m489-30tis

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

[illegible] we can cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly [illegible] the wide-spread reputation which he now enjoys. He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure. [illegible] Private diseases. He has for the past fifteen [illegible] devoted his whole time and attention to those [illegible] and he is most successful in the treatment [illegible] those cases which were formerly considered incurable. He is the publisher of a new work called "Mirror of Youth; or, All Men Know Thyself," [illegible] be sent to all on receipt of three cents [illegible] postage. As he is most successful in the [illegible] can be any one may call and receive his [illegible] upon those most critical matters free of charge, [illegible] Clark street. [illegible] All business strictly confidential.

Dr. James

[illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, [illegible] Orleans, La., established in 1838, is now permanently located at 83 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES and DISORDERS, or a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL character [illegible] without resorting to MERCURY, IODINE, POTASSIUM, Arsenic or any poison, [illegible] NEUTRALIZES, a POSITIVE CURE for all [illegible] and blood poison. [illegible]

The Horrors of Indigestion.

[illegible] complain of your stomach overcome dyspepsia, [illegible] your stomach to complain of you, [illegible] the pages you endure are simply the punishment of taking revenge upon you for neglect [illegible] abused it. Perhaps you have never made an [illegible] to improve its condition, but on the other hand [illegible] continually cramming it with unwholesome and [illegible] food. Have you ever tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet and regular [illegible]. [illegible] WM. VAN ZANDT, [illegible]

Spermatorrhoea,

[illegible] Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotence, specifically [illegible] DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC. [illegible] of the Specific will convince the most skeptical. Price $1 per box, or six for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents for Chicago. ap13-a372-3m T-TH-SA

Special Notice.

[illegible] HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible] hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a [illegible] to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes [illegible] Price 50 cents a bottle.

[illegible] TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and [illegible] cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, [illegible] Price 25 cents a box.

[illegible] FRECKLE BANISHER removes [illegible] Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, Softens and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 [illegible] a bottle.

[illegible] PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervous and Rejuvenating remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal [illegible] Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever [illegible] Price $2 a package.

[illegible] JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

[illegible] by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible] celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal [illegible] is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

$100—Proclamation.

[illegible] MEDICAL CURES BY THE APPLICATION OF PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL! [illegible] almost instantaneously, individuals [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, [illegible] Ague, Rheumatism, and all sores and pains. [illegible] check and effectually dissipate more [illegible] and to accomplish sooner and more [illegible] all the circulating fluids [illegible] by any other [illegible]. Price [illegible] U. UPHAM, Sole Agent, [illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] & Dwyer, Chicago Agents. For sale by all Druggists and [illegible]

Fireweed.

Weaver's compound extract of FIREWEED or [illegible] is WARRANTED to cure [illegible] Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It [illegible] IT NOT DEBILITATE. It is wonderful in its effects. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street, General agent for the West.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by every [illegible]. It treats on, and shows how, the evil [illegible] early abuse and unhappy connections may be [illegible] with a sure method of cure [illegible] Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW, [illegible] New York. Price, 25 cents. [illegible] To be had also of H. BOOTH [illegible] Chicago, Ill.; also, of SIMON [illegible] COLEMAN, corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill. de28-197-1

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Radway's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silk, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., [illegible] New York.

SIMPLE, SPEEDY AND VALUABLE [illegible] & Co.'s Camphorated Elixir of Calisaya [illegible] and Chills and Fevers. [illegible] HEGEMAN & CO., [illegible]

WEAVER'S [illegible] CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA [illegible] Sold by Druggists [illegible] HEGEMAN & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. jel6-b296-3m

Medicinal.

Diarrhoea AND FLUX.

STRICKLAND'S Anti-Cholera Mixture

[illegible] of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. [illegible] now in use in several of our hospitals, and we have the greatest satisfaction. [illegible] thousands of our soldiers, and we will guarantee a cure. [illegible]

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

[illegible] that our signature is on every bottle, "Dr. Weaver's Compound" [illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six for Five Dollars.

[illegible] to all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. [illegible]

Walker & Taylor, Proprietors,

H. SCOVIL,
78 Randolph street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

Banking and Exchange.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the [illegible] of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. CARVER, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGK, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-ninth day of June, 1864.

[SEAL] HUGH McCULLOCH,
jy4-m85-3m Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
L. J. GAGE? Cashier.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockport	32.5	[illegible]	61.00	108.00
Joliet	37.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	120.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets are issued either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the applicant, commencing on the FIRST DAY OF ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances, and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket; and no return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Commuters are required to take out their tickets at the places where they reside, and they will show them to the Conductors whenever required, in the same manner as other passengers.

Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the Stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no commutation to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of transporting any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc., other than ordinary personal baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all such Tickets on the SECOND DAY of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fare until a new Ticket is shown.

The Company reserve the right to put on or take off Trains, to alter the time of their arrival and departure at all stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.

Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the Company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.

Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations.
ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.
Chicago, June 29th, 1864. jy1-m350-1m

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	8:20 A. M.	and	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11.50 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.
" Meadville at	1:40 P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" Corry at	[illegible] P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" Salamanca at	[illegible] P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" New York at	[illegible] A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New York at	7:00 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Cleveland at	[illegible] A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.

Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Supt., Meadville, Pa.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. ay16-c146-6m

Hair Restorative.

Eureka

THE Infallable Hair Restorative.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

Reasons Why the Eureka Should be Used.

It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.

If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively and youthful appearance.

If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling out it will restore its strength and beauty.

If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or hands.

It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.

It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised when used by the directions.

Hear what Dr. Van Zandt (one of the oldest and best Physicians, and most celebrated Scientists in the State) says in regard to the EUREKA:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1863.

Mr. Fisher has submitted to my inspection the recipe for making his Hair Restorative, and after a careful examination of the different ingredients which enter into its preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it (physiologically speaking) a most happy compound, and especially suited to the requirements of Nature, and the design of one of the most valuable preparations of the kind now in use for changing the color of the hair and restoring the scalp from a diseased to a healthy condition. I have examined and conversed with persons using the Eureka, and find that it does all that is proposed in cleansing, keeping the hair from falling out, and restoring it when gray.

WM. VAN ZANDT, M. D.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 2, 1863.]

EUREKA.—It is not often that a professional gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Van Zandt indorses so fully the virtues of a preparation for the restoration of the color of the hair, or any other particular object. This he does, however, in a card published to-day by Mr. B. Fisher, and to which gray heads are referred.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1, 1863.

B. FISHER—DEAR SIR: I have used one bottle of your Eureka Hair Restorative, and to my full satisfaction. It does all that you claim for it having restored my gray hair to its original color.

THERON BARNUM, Late of Barnum's Hotel.

The Agent might produce hundreds of other certificates from gentlemen and ladies that have used the Eureka, but thinks the above all sufficient.

ROBT. FISHER, Sole Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
je23-m365-12t-SAT-TU-THS

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864,

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.
P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.
[illegible]

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all Derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.
[illegible]

New Music.

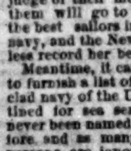
NEW MUSIC FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath School Trumpet.

A COLLECTION OF Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, appended to which is a JUVENILE CANTATA entitled "THE ORIGIN OF THE SEASONS," BY W. O. & H. S. PERKINS.

Specimen copies of this new work will be sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents. Price in boards, 30 [illegible] Just published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-st., Boston. [illegible]

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF MOURNING AND FANCY BASKETS, Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail. No. [illegible] West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Horrible Condition of Affairs in Missouri—The Cause and Remedy—Guerilla Doings—Treason of the Pawpaws—Guerillas Everywhere—Rebels Released, etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, July 19, 1864.

The current news of the day cannot fail to have convinced the veriest skeptic that affairs in this State instead of growing better have been steadily growing worse for some weeks past. The stories of the outrages and captures by the guerillas is only a particle of the history. The excitement, alarm, and apprehension created by the bushwhackers, causing Union men to flee from their homes and sleep in the bush, the sufferings and privations, the disruption of all the elements of well ordered society, the demoralization of whole communities, and the cessation of ordinary occupations, are results which can never be represented in all their terrible truth by the pen of the historian. The question naturally occurs—who is to blame, and what is the remedy? The blame rests upon the impolitic and fruitless conservative teachings of the past. The remedy is to wipe out the last remnants of this conservative policy and hold the home traitors responsible.

General Rosecrans' order is a failure, for the simplest of reasons, that a general and promiscuous arming of the people in some counties would be a direct means of helping the bushwhackers and expelling Union men. The secession counties of Missouri are as fixed and certain as the Democratic iniquities in the Five Points of New York—and it is far worse than useless, it is criminal, to put arms into the hands of men of known rebel sympathies, whose faith is a rope of sand, and whose honor is not worth five minutes' trusting.

The facts are beginning to leak out that the Radical Union men of the interior are the chief sufferers by the doings of the bushwhackers. One Capt. Taylor, who pretends to command the country of Clay county, says, in a notice to the Union Commander at Liberty, that he means to stay in Clay till the Radicals are either killed or forced to leave. The Pawpaws were unmolested by Thornton, in Platte county, while the Radicals were hunted like wild beasts. Understanding this state of things, and knowing from past experience, that home traitors cannot safely be trusted with arms, organizations have been effected in various Radical counties, to prevent rebel sympathizers from obtaining arms. At a meeting held in Grundy county, in response to Gen. Rosecrans' order, Judge Debolt, a leading citizen, remarked that in Grundy county it was well known none but loyal men could be armed. If any attempt was made to arm Pawpaws, there, the loyal people of the county would forcibly take their arms from them. The same spirit has been manifested elsewhere in Radical counties, and what is the result? Almost every county in the State which gave a Radical majority last fall, is now quiet, while nearly every one which gave a Conservative majority swarms with bushwhackers! Is this simply a coincidence? Is it not a confirmation, rather, of what has been said all along—that Conservatism means sympathy with the rebels?

The doings of Col. Thornton's gang in the Northwest have been pretty well ventilated. The defection or the treason of the Pawpaws in joining his gang is but a form of secession sympathy manifested by the militia. Col. Thornton knew the men. He was formerly a practising lawyer in St. Joseph. His father was one of the old fashioned States rights nullifiers, who ran down Col. Benton, and the son is a worthy follower of such doctrines. He had been in the Southern army for some time, but finds a more congenial business in plundering towns and unarmed citizens. The rebels did not long remain in Platte City but changed their base upon the coming of Col. Jennison with 200 men from Kansas and five companies of Colorado cavalry under Col. Ford.

The northwestern rebel counties will be thoroughly scoured by the Union forces. It will soon be said that Jennison is committing outrages on Missourians. We hear a wail already over the burning of Platte City, although that place, after its enthusiastic reception of Thornton's guerillas, deserved to be blotted out. The report of Col. Ford is rather emphatic on the sympathy of the Platte rebels. He has evidently seen the working of bushwhacking operations, and knows their strength is in the sympathy of those who remain at home—the farmers by day and the guerillas by night. Somebody will certainly be hurt, and if the rebels will only make a stand somewhere, and accept a fight, there will be little occasion to count more than the list of killed afterward. The activity of the Kansas people, and the presence of several hundred militia, with the Colorado boys, will give a quietus to rebel rule in that vicinity for some time to come.

The treason of the Pawpaws may be in the end a cheap lesson to Gen. Rosecrans and the officers of this department. They will heed the warning. Indeed, Gen. Rosecrans has already issued a second address to the people of the Northwest, advising them to unite and by active warfare against guerillas save themselves from utter ruin. The Pawpaws are making a terrible ado in St. Joseph about their wrongs, and it is published that all who were forced—(?) by Thornton to join his gang at Platte City have repented and returned to their homes. The Pawpaw militia has given Rosecrans a deal of trouble, and the events at Platte City may prevent greater mischief.

The rebels seem to be in full blast everywhere in the State, excepting in the most Radical counties along the Iowa line. They have appeared in the southeast and southwest many times lately, and have committed many outrages. The Coroner of this county was called upon yesterday for a certificate of death to bury the body of a young man named Baums, who was hung in Carroll county, by rebels, for no other assigned reason than this, that he was a German. In Platte they put out the eyes of an aged Methodist preacher named Morris and then killed him. Their cruelties are numerous, and the robberies of small towns are every day occurrences.

An attempt to recapitulate a few of the movements of guerillas would fill a page of your paper, and a few cases must suffice. The robbery of Huntsville was a joke on the conservative class of that vicinity, who assured Gen. Rosecrans that they were abundantly able to take care of themselves. A raid on a wagon train near Lebanon was frustrated by the sudden appearance of a company of cavalry. The rebels are laughing at Gen. E. B. Brown for confining one of their number in jail, at Warrenburg, as a hostage for their good conduct. They robbed Hopewell, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on Tuesday last, but did not disturb the railroad. They have robbed the Fulton stages repeatedly, and fatten off the Lexington stages entirely. The robbery of the Boonville stage involved a loss of $2,000 to the United States Express Company. The result is that there is no insurance on property going into the interior by railroads, and every package, whether by express or otherwise, is at the owner's risk.

Perhaps the most unfortunate affair that has occurred here during the war was the raid on the Woodland Milk Dairy, in this county, a few miles from the city, occasioned by the fears and malice of a half crazy individual whose ability to tell the truth is of very small calibre. The cavalry supposing they were in good faith attacking guerillas, pitched into the dairy men in bushwhacking style, and frightened the whole crowd. One poor fellow tried to escape and was killed. The cavalry made sad work with the milk men's property, and have sincerely repented of their conduct—going so far as to levy an assessment on the whole command to repay the damage.

The whereabouts of Quantrell is still a mystery to our military authorities, but it is yet believed he is meditating an early concentration of his scattered followers for a grand raid into Kansas or upon some unexpected point in this State.

There is a desire on the part of many Union men in this State that Major General Blunt shall be put in command of a cavalry force to punish bushwhackers, though it might be considered contrary to West Point etiquette to give a Major General such a job. Yet Blunt is the man for the work, and would do it up effectually if ordered.

Political matters remain quiet. The Neue Zeit has ceased to advocate the proposition that the Lincoln and Fremont Radicals shall give a consistent support to the Radical State ticket without regard to the views of the candidates on the Presidential question. The Copperheads are trying hard to break up that agreement, and imperil our State ticket, which is sure to be elected unless the Radicals foolishly divide their votes.

The report that the War Department has ordered the release of two well known rebels, against whom there is evidence of the strongest character that they have engaged in treasonable plots, has excited deep indignation among Union men in this city. It is an outrage if the current representations are true, and the order ought to be revoked.

The weather is intensely hot.

A Great Fire in Russia.

The *Gazette de Moscow* states that on the 4th of June a terrible fire destroyed all the wooden buildings that had been constructed for the business of the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod. All the shops on the line of the Oka, a verst in length, all the theatres and shows, thirty restaurants, fifty public houses or hotels, the public baths, and several workshops, were destroyed. The Tartar mosque and three or four houses are all that were preserved from the fire. A letter in *Le Nord*, dated Nijni-Novgorod, 18th June, gives the following additional particulars:

The fire destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which the famous fair of Nijni-Novgorod is held. The conflagration commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not mastered until 3 o'clock next morning. During these ten hours the flames laid bare an area of nearly a square kilometre. The fire was so fierce that the fire engines could not keep near enough, and some had even to be thrown into the river to prevent their being burned. The town of Nijni is separated from the quarter of the fair by the river Oka, and all the town fire engines went to assist those of the merchants' quarter. The English fire engines alone being able to act at a considerable distance, were used with some success. The engineer-in-chief of the railway, Wigel, assisted by four other engineers, arrived on the scene of the disaster with a steam fire engine and the whole of the *gostinoy dvor* along the canal was saved by this powerful engine. The market for hides, mats and ropes, and the enormous stocks of wood, have been consumed. The conflagration has also destroyed the theater, the circus, twenty booths of mountebanks, eight photographic establishments, two cafes, sixteen restaurants, eight taverns, fifty wine cellars, six hotels, one ice house, six inns, two apothecaries' shops, seven counting-houses, four hair dressing saloons, three bathing establishments, 300 retail shops; total, 487 private establishments and twelve buildings belonging to the State. There have, besides, been gutted, without counting the depots for timber, forty commercial buildings, with 1,514 magazines, and 148 isolated buildings. The fair not having commenced, a considerable portion of the magazines was empty. Nevertheless the losses were enormous, and amount to several millions. Only a few of the buildings were insured, the total hardly amounting to 800,000 francs. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. A Commission of Inquiry will be held to-morrow.

THE ERIE RAILROAD COLLISION

SIXTY-FOUR UNION AND REBEL SOLDIERS KILLED.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, July 18.]

On the 13th inst. a batch of 833 rebel prisoners left Point Lookout under the charge of 120 Union soldiers. They safely arrived at New York on the 14th, and left Jersey City at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 15th, *en route* for Elmira, N. Y., whither they had been ordered to proceed. All went well, and the convoy reached Port Jervis in the best of spirits. At Port Jervis the double track of the Erie Railroad ends, and for the next 24 or 25 miles the road is but a single track to Lackawaxen Junction, with occasional lengths of double track where the nature of the road permits.

Throughout the whole of this distance, and for some miles further on, the railroad runs up the valley of the Delaware and is full of sharp curves and awkward turns, along which it is often impossible for the engine driver to see more than fifty or sixty yards in advance. It was along this piece of the road, about two miles from Shohola, and when turning a point of one of the abutting hills, that the train of eighteen emigrant cars, with its freight of 958 souls, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, met a coal train of 50 cars, with each a load of twelve tons, that came thundering down the incline from Lackawaxen. When the trains came in sight of each other, they could not have been more than 100 yards apart, the drivers not having time even to reverse their engines and jump off, before death was upon them; the driver of the passenger car, named Wm. Ingram, and his fireman, named Tuttle, being both taken off the engine dead, as was the fireman of the coal engine, named Philo Prentiss.

The shock was tremendous, and its results awful, though fortunately neither of the engines left the line. The tender of the passenger engine was turned up on end, the wood for fuel being thrown in front, and burying the driver and fireman before named. The first car of course was utterly destroyed, being jammed as a spectator described it to us, into a space less than six feet, while to complete its demolition, the tender that had been tipped on end fell back on its roof. It contained 37 men, some of whom were on the platform at the time of the collision, and from its wreck 36 were taken out dead, only one man escaping with his life by falling between the platform to the earth. Three of the cars in all were totally destroyed, and seven or eight of them so much broken as to be entirely useless, and it was in these cars that the greatest loss of life occurred; for when the collision took place two Union soldiers were placed as sentinels at each door or the platforms of each car, which were also occupied by some of the rebels beguiling the way by conversation with the sentry. Of the men thus standing all were immediately killed save one or two.

As soon as possible the survivors set to work under the guidance of the Captain in charge of the body to extricate the dying and wounded from their fearful position, and, in the mean time, word was sent to Shohola, apprizing the authorities there of the state of things, who immediately telegraphed for assistance to Port Jervis, whence in a short time, Hugh Riddle, Esq., District Superintendent, arrived on the scene of disaster, in a relief train, with three Surgeons to attend to the injured. The scene is described by those who escaped as most appalling, the road blocked up with debris, car piled upon car in the most indescribable confusion, the bodies of those thrown from them covering the road at every step, the flying dust and blinding smoke from the quenching fires, the noise of the escaping steam, and, above all, the fearful groans and heart rending cries of the injured and expiring will never be forgotten. Some of the corpses were shockingly mutilated, heads completely crushed, bodies transfixed, impaled on timbers or iron rods, or smashed between the colliding beams, while one man was discovered dead sitting on the top of the upturned tender, in grotesque and ghastly mockery of the scene around him.

When the cries of the last wounded had directed the searchers to his place of imprisonment, and the last corpse removed from its temporary tomb, it was found that the victims numbered 16 Union men and 44 rebels, dead; while the wounded numbered about 120, some of them wounded mortally—indeed four have since died, and a number of others cannot be expected to recover. T. J. Ridgway, Esq., Associate Judge of Pike county, was soon on the spot, and after a consultation with Mr. Riddle and the officer in command of the men, a jury was impanneled and an inquest held; after which a large trench was dug by the soldiers and the railway employees, 76 feet long, 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep, in which the bodies were at once interred in boxes, hastily constructed—one being allotted to four rebels and one to each Union soldier. The wounded were conveyed as soon as possible to Shohola, where they met with every attention and aid that surgical skill could suggest and the limited accommodation permit, from Drs. Apley, Hardenburg, Cooper, Deborn, Lawrence and Walsh, assisted by a number of volunteers from the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

The ladies of the vicinity also were unwearied in rendering those kind offices which womanly tenderness alone knows how to bestow, besides bringing soups, jellies and other delicacies so grateful to the parched and fevered patient. The names of these good Samaritans, so far as we could ascertain—though if we do injustice by omitting any that should be mentioned we sincerely regret it—are Mesdames Loftus, Deborn, Halbut, Keisall, Johnson, Bross, Harwood, Gardner, Spring, and Misses Skinner, Bross, and Hamilton.

At the spot on which the collision took place the line makes a sudden bend, like the convex curve of the letter B, and it was at the apex of this that the collision took place. As we passed along, some distance before we arrived at the spot, the coals strewing the line in all directions, broken couplings and fragments, gave notice that we were approaching the scene of some disaster. At length two upturned tenders, with sides battered and crumpled, the massive timbers of their floors snapped across like a wand, wheels and axles broken, a piston rod bent as though it had been a wire, angle irons twisted out of all shape, massive bars crumpled like paper, wheels filling the ditch, planks torn in threads, timbers splintered like touchwood, cars smashed and overturned, bore such witness to the fearful nature of the shock that one wondered how, when such rigid things as iron and wood were as straws before it, flesh and blood should ever survive. And as one passes on a little farther, and looks down sheer eighty feet of perpendicular rock to the stream below, it is impossible to repress a shudder at the thought of how awful would have been the loss of life had the collision taken place on any of those narrow ridges, about fifteen feet wide, which the road forms at these places.

Some little disapprobation was expressed at the hasty burial of the men, and it has been objected that opportunities should have been offered for their identification, but to this it may be answered that the mutilation of many of the corpses rendered this impossible, and the weather, on sanitary grounds, rendered it indispensable they should be removed, while there is no doubt the Government have all the names of the missing men and will give them such publicity as may meet the eyes of their friends. It is certainly, however, desirable that something more than the sham investigation by the jury, and which we are informed terminated in a verdict that all the company's servants were free from blame and the accident unavoidable, should take place. The telegraph operator is said to have been intoxicated the night before, but until he can be met with, and the public will demand of the State authorities to see that he is, and can be confronted with the conductor of the coal train, it will not do to place too much reliance on the statement of the latter.

It is the duty of each telegraph clerk to telegraph to the clerk of the next depot immediately the train has passed his station, and this book seems to have been regularly kept, so far as our inspection went, at Shohola. At Lackawaxen we were unable to see the book kept by the absconding operator. Under any circumstances, if the statement about the character of the telegraph operator is true, it is most discreditable to the company to have kept such a man in so critical a situation, and they are by no means free from the complicity in the murder which has just been committed.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

First Account of the Sea Fleet of Ocean Vessels—Thirteen Ocean Monsters Fitting Out.

[From the N. Y. Times, 16th.

It is obviously a proper time to show those persons at home and abroad, who have been ridiculing the Government for its construction of some fifty monitors and harbor iron-clads, that the United States has also a formidable fleet of sea going armored vessels in course of active preparation, nearly half of them being afloat, and that they were built while numerous writers were stoutly lamenting the neglect of the authorities in providing impregnable craft for the protection of our commerce on the deep.

It is well known that the Government never intended the thirty-eight turreted vessels, now nearly all on active service, for cruising. They were improvised for harbor defense, and no specification is any contract required that they should be able to do ocean service. Many of them were, indeed, simple iron and wooden hulls, fastened to a sort of raft, and their forte was to be fighting, not sailing. Other ships were ordered for other purposes, and they will soon be tested, when the country and the press will have an opportunity to judge of their merits. In a few days one of them will go to sea, in command of one of the best sailors in the United States regular navy, and the New York journals will doubtless record her behavior.

Meantime, it cannot fail to be interesting to furnish a list of that portion of the iron-clad navy of the United States which is destined for sea service. As the ships have never been named in such a connection before, and as many otherwise well-informed persons are ignorant of their existence, it will not be amiss to append a brief tabular description of their measurement and armament, as follows:

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Condition.
1—New Ironsides..	18	3,486..	In Commission.
2—Dictator.........	2	3,033..	Afloat.
3—Puritan...........	4	3,265..	Afloat.
4—Miantonomah....	4	1,564..	Afloat.
5—Monadnock.......	4	1,564..	Afloat.
6—Tonawanda.......	4	1,564..	Afloat.
7—Agamenticus.....	4	1,564..	Afloat.
8—Dunderberg......	10	5,090..	Ready to launch.
9—Passaconaway...	4	3,200..	Build'g at Portsm'h
10—Quinsigamond..	4	3,200..	Boston.
11—Kalamazoo......	4	3,200..	New York.
12—Shackamaxon...	4	3,200..	Building.

Two of the last named fleet are now so forwarded that they may be completed this year. It will doubtless take many people by surprise that the extraordinary success with which our coasting iron-clads were built, so far at least as relates to time, and the number finished, was attained while an immense squadron of ocean ships was in progress.

It will be observed that there is no vessel in the list of a less measurement than 1,500 tons, while eight of them are of greater tonnage than the screw line of battle ships in the French and English navies. As regards their ability to go to sea, it is only certain that they were built for no other purpose than to cruise at sea, and to serve at home when no cruising is to be done. None of them having been yet sent out, their sailing qualities, like those of the Great Eastern before her first trip, cannot be eulogized or censured, since no one knows what they may be. If, however, any one will prove, before their trial, that these ships are unseaworthy, he must be a better sailor than John Rodgers, Captain of the Dictator, an abler ship builder than Charles Delamater, who constructed that vessel, and must have more common sense than the most trusted Admiral in the Russian Navy.

If such a man should be among us, he has not attained that position in society for which his genius fits him.

ITEMS.

They have gotten up a new theory in England which disputes Harvey's idea of the cause of the circulation of the blood, and attributes it to chemical action.

An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay in place of the lasso.

A statement is going the rounds of the press that the term "bully boy" is the coinage of Washington Irving. This is a mistake. The same expression appears in a drinking song in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," in which Friar Tuck says:

"Come troll the brown bowl to me, bully boy,
Come troll the brown bowl to me."

In France the waste steam from the locomotives is made to heat the cars in the train behind it. It is conducted from the escape pipes through tubes which inside of the cars are copper, but outside are of vulcanized India rubber, with couplings which can be readily managed.

Harriet Martineau's sister destroyed herself on the Derby day by throwing herself under the wheels of an approaching railway train, as it was entering a station, which literally tore her to pieces. She was about thirty years old, in good circumstances, and the wife of a barrister.

The high price of liquor and the prohibition of "pretty waiter girls" have closed up nearly all the Philadelphia concert saloons.

It is said that many of the cotton mills in Rhode Island will be compelled to stop work on account of the high price of the raw material.

There are thirteen factories in Rhode Island, making menhaden oil, employing 250 men. They have made during the past year about 200,000 gallons, worth $1.00 per gallon.

The Middleboro' (Mass.) *Gazette* says that an immense quantity of straw is being cured and bleached in that vicinity, to supply the place of imported goods. Foreign straw brings an almost fabulous price.

Washington, in Massachusetts, has neither church, postoffice, clergyman, lawyer, doctor, income license, carriage, nor plate, and pays not a cent to the internal revenue department.

A paper published in Jersey City contained on Wednesday evening a dispatch under its telegraphic head to the effect that Lincoln had been frightened out of Washington, and would arrive in the train for New York in a few hours. A large number of credulous people assembled at the railroad station in consequence, but Mr. Lincoln did not come.

Semmes wanted to do something according to pirate precedent, so he dropped his sword into the sea when his ship was sinking, to prevent it falling into his captor's hands. This was very like Captain Kydd, who

—— took his Bible in his hand,
When he sailed, when he sailed;
He took his Bible in his hand,
And he dropped it in the sand,
Captain Kydd, when he sailed.

Commission Merchants

J. W. POTTLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
216½ South Water St., Chicago.
je9-b30-3m

HARMON & DURKEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Commercial Brokers, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.
[illegible]

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1864. Henry A. Johnson vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, Hamilton Spencer, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Joel A. Mattison, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of July, 1864, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1864) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1864, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. L. STARK, JR., Compl't's Col'r. jy17-n[illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit: 63 bales of Cotton, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.
Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty and fifty acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others. Churches, schools and good society.

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING.

The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.

FROM REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

"It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies." jy16-a[illegible]

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. je21-k381-7 t&s 1y

NOTICE.

We, the subscribers, manufacturers of Soda Water in the City of Chicago, have resolved that from and after this date, we shall be governed in our business by the following rules:

1st. That we shall charge one dollar and twenty-five cents for each box containing two dozen bottles of Soda Water.

2d. That we shall sell for CASH only, and that any purchaser who shall lose our bottles or boxes, will be charged ten cents for each bottle and fifty cents for each box so lost.

W. H. HUTCHINSON,	T. O DUNN,
JOHN MEAGHER,	JOHN LOMAX,
MICHAEL KEELEY,	GEO. C. EATON,
ROBERT L HUNT,	THOMAS CLOWRY.

JAMES FITZGERALD.

Chicago, July 18, 1864. jy19-a[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDALLIONS

For the Presidential Campaign.

With accurate photographs of President and Vice-President of each party, inclosed in neat and elegant metallic cases. Each case contains the likeness of President and Vice-President. The style is entirely new and different from anything heretofore made. Specimens sent to any address by mail at 15 cents each. $1.50 per dozen. Liberal discount to the Trade. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by JOHN GAULT, No 1 Park Place, New York.
je[illegible]

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.

"LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1863.

With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN,
81 Fulton street, New York,
Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.
[illegible]

STAINED AND CUT GLASS.

Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass.

Every description of Ornamental Windows for Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c., in Stained, Cut and Embossed work. Designs sent on application to SAMUEL WEST. [illegible]

NOTICE.—My wife, Louisa Lees, having left me without cause, this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM LEES[illegible]
Chicago, July 19th, 1864. [illegible]

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22d day of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois,

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of ——."

(Names of guarantors.)

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be in DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

J. McL. TAYLOR,
jy8-m[illegible] Major and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate are invited until 12 M on FRIDAY the 29th day of July, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Four Thousand (4000) Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The delivery of the cattle to take place at Evansville, Indiana, to commence in twelve days from the signing of the contract and to continue at the rate of one thousand (1000) per week until the contract be completed.

The cattle to be weighed on the scales and one half of the gross weight so determined to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the cattle to be at least eleven hundred and fifty (1150) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by such persons as the Government may direct. Bulls, Cows, Stags and Heifers, will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned at Evansville, Indiana.

Each person, or in case of a firm every member of the firm, offering a bid must sign his name to the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid to receive consideration must also be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee, that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith; and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment."

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Payments will be made in Certificate of Indebtedness.

FORM OF BID.

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with —— thousand (——) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at —— for the sum of —— per hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand will also be entertained. E. S. HOPKINS,
jy19-[illegible] Capt. & C. S. U. S. A.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for rooms be made early. For Circulars and any information address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, July 13th, 1864. jy13-m[illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY,
FULTON, ILL.

This popular institution (the only Military School in the Western States,) is now organized as a Public Institution and will open its Fall Session September 8th, 1864.

Parents of young men and lads over 12 years of age, who desire to secure places in the Cadet Corps, will do well to apply early. For Circulars and particular information, address the President, COL. D. S. COVERT.

Reference is made to Gov. Yates, President of the Board of Trustees; Gen. Gibson, Danville; Gen. W. Cobb, Mason; Prof. Wood, Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, Chicago; A. M. Gordon, Ft Wayne, Ind.; Rev. E. B. Washburn, Galena; or any other of the Trustees, or to the patrons generally.
jy8-m422-1w [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 115 Pearl street, N. Y.
A. [illegible] Chicago. [illegible]

Medicinal

CATARRH!

DR. D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions are followed.

Hundreds of Citizens of Chicago have been Permanently Cured by this Medicine.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
Chicago. - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterward becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should loose no time in arresting it.

THE ABOVE ARE BUT FEW OF THE MANY CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex Member of Congress, from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois.

FREEPORT, Oct. 31st, 1862.

DR. D. H. SEELYE:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your notice of the 18th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Before I had used one bottle I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished, was completely cured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully yours, THOS. J. TURNER.

For sale by all Druggists. jy [illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 193 Chapel street, who guarantees their curing, [illegible] other specialities, and give particular directions for [illegible] private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience, and they are guaranteed to remove all irregularities or suppressed nature, and guaranteed safe at all times, except when in certain situations particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to chaff.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities, will you not make one trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will [illegible] success.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago,
General Western Agents.
[illegible]

Medicinal!

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonsful three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gleet, Gonorrhea, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Roots, Barks and Leaves.

Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and numerous diseases; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and, with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, Despair not! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agent, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK,
CHICAGO,

General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, [illegible], J. ROEMHELD, [illegible] POST & BAD EAN.
At retail by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country. ja30-[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, the COMPOUND EXTRACT OF QUEEN'S ROOT and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system from its internal impurities and possessing these peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayer's or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT. Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated because they know the ingredients are the BEST, that are known to the Medical Faculty.

Price, $1.25 per bottle.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 80 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (males or females) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE of SPERMATORRHOEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that Celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a great HEALING PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, Dr. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to his SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self-Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $2 per bottle.
Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.
Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents; female, 75 cents.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 80 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Price 50 cents. It is the BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 80 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader, have you a Cough, Cold, or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it till, LONG [illegible], usually by neglecting a COMMON COLD, Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH. Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is the safest and most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 80 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS IN SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The billious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents whatso'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish dies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain
But this Elixir sets the system right,
A Good Digestion waits on Appetite."

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then the Bitters with weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote, 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poisons free,
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shakes the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Imposters imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes,
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietory stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS Throughout the World.

[illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depot, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines.

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their performance, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION.	LIVER COMPLAINT.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH.	BILIOUSNESS.
FLATULENCE.	BAD BREATH.
CONSTIPATION.	WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA.	KING'S EVIL.
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,	ERYSIPELAS.
ULCERATION.	SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.]	NEURALGIA.	GOUT.
LUMBAGO.	SCIATICA.	TIC DOLOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	LOSS OF POWER.
SHATTERED NERVES.	CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE.	EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an invaluable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fails more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION.	ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION.	ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEAKNESS.	DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

Swelling of the Glands, as Scrofulous or Dropsical Debility, [illegible] the limbs, abdomen, and in the females, Dropsy of the ovaries or womb, generally accompanied by inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. Cases known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other parts of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operation of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case, and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of the organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore the pallid countenance, strengthen the weak back, and also, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same disease. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies,

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food—those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth.

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK.—LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] Cliff-st., New York.

Wholesale by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 14 Lake street, and LORD & SMITH, Chicago. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE CITY.

RUN INTO THE DOCK.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the propeller Dean Richmond ran into the dock in front of Wheeler's elevator, crushing through the piles, timber and planking a distance of five or six feet. For a few moments the splinters flew in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured. The propeller also escaped without any damage worthy of mention.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About three o'clock yesterday morning some unknown thief entered the cabin of the Canadian vessel "Eureka" lying at the North Western elevator, and during the slumbers of the occupant, abstracted $50 in currency and a gold watch valued at $100. He is supposed to have gained admission by crawling through the window.

POCKET BOOK AND FURLOUGH LOST.—Yesterday morning Peter Boon, a veteran soldier of the 58th Illinois volunteers, lost his pocket book on Cottage Grove Avenue. It contained $31 in money and the soldier's furlough. He cannot get his bounty until the pocket book is restored, and it is hoped that the finder will immediately leave it at room No. 8, Court House, and receive $10 reward for his trouble.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—Louis Melte, residing at Bridgeport, was arrested, yesterday, and taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne upon a charge of resisting Thomas Brown an enrolling officer under the conscription act. The accused when applied to for his name gave an alias, which the officer discovered, and had him taken into custody. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 to take his trial in the United States Court.

COUNTY COURT—DEATH OF J. B. BRADWELL, SON OF THE JUDGE—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNTY COURT.—In consequence of the death of James B. Bradwell, son of Judge Bradwell, the County Court stands adjourned until Monday morning next at the usual hour. The funeral of the deceased will take place on Friday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the father, on West Washington street.

SUBSTITUTE.—Col. J. H. Tucker yesterday procured a substitute, paid him a bounty, and saw him mustered into the service of the United States. This is an action of which we cannot speak too highly, being as we hope only the beginning of an extensive movement. There are very many gentlemen in Chicago not amenable to the draft who can very well afford to follow the example so worthily set by our worthy Col. Tucker. Let them do it.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, has just brought out several new pieces, of much above the average merit. Among them we notice "Eva May," and "There's Beauty Everywhere," two beautiful songs by G. R. Lampard; "Mount Vernon, the Mecca of the Free," song and chorus, by C. R. Packard; "Hurrah for the Sea," a song and chorus, by Thomas Fricke, and the celebrated melody by Grobe, entitled "Lorena."

BAILEY'S CIRCUS.—The troupe travelling under the direction of Mr. Bailey left Chicago last evening after a rather unfavorable term in this city. The rain has seriously interfered with them. Yesterday being fine, the audiences were good, afternoon and evening. We commend them to our friends in the country. The riding, vaulting, juggling, etc., are good, and the elephants and lions are well worthy of a visit, while the hippopotamus is a sight only to be met with under their tent.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.—It is now definitely settled that there is to be a bridge over the river at the foot of State street. The Northwestern Railroad Company has granted the right of way on the north side of the river, and the contract for building the structure will soon be made. It is estimated that it will cost about $35,000. Several days ago the subscription list for the purpose only lacked $3,000 of the required amount. It is supposed that the bridge will be completed and open to the public about the first of October.

THE TRAIN BOYS.—Colonel C. G. Hammond, of the Burlington and Quincy Road, informs us that he has sent for a quantity of nickel cents for the use of the train boys on that road, in selling papers. We understand that the train boys on the Galena Road are charging ten cents each for the TRIBUNE. We would recommend them to get cents too. Ten cents is too much to charge for a copy of this paper; if they cannot afford to sell for five the boys should be prepared to make change.

NIAGARA—"INTERNATIONAL."—During our recent visit to Niagara Falls, we found the International Hotel well filled with Chicago people. The number of guests this season has been in excess of former years. Under the present management, the house has been put in complete order, and in every way rendered attractive to the pleasure-seeking public. Those of our readers who propose visiting the Falls this season, would do well to write or telegraph for rooms in advance, so they may be ready on arrival.

A BLOCKADE.—Madison street bridge was broken yesterday afternoon, and the tracks on Market and Clinton streets came into requisition. There was a magnificent blockade, about 7 o'clock, round the switches on the east side of Randolph street bridge, the cars getting considerably mixed. About a dozen cars were piled in promiscuously, and nearly half an hour was consumed in sorting them out and getting them on the right track. Some of the passengers swore inconsiderably, and the drivers and conductors were generally a little more so.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon a drunken soldier belonging to the Hoffman Dragoons, was in Schutz's saloon, on North Clark street, showing a loaded revolver. The room was crowded, and he was remonstrated with for his careless handling of the weapon, when he brandished it more recklessly than ever, protesting that their was not the slightest cause of alarm. He had scarcely uttered the words when one of the barrels exploded, the ball striking the counter and glancing thence to the wall. It is a miracle that no one was injured. The soldier was taken in charge by officer McCarty, detained until he became sober and then dismissed with a severe reprimand.

FITS.—Yesterday morning a discharged soldier named Charles Storer, residing at No. 50 LaSalle street, while descending the steps of Augustus Fiever's saloon, next door to his own residence, was seized with a fit and fell heavily to the sidewalk. He was conveyed to his residence, and the proper remedies applied.

Another case was reported of a soldier whose name we were unable to learn, who fell down in a fit, during the morning, when in the Postoffice. The head of the sufferer striking the stone pavement was severely wounded, and for some time bled profusely. The unfortunate man received proper attention, and at latest accounts was doing well.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT—PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.—Yesterday morning, a serious accident occurred to a little boy named William Folebeck, a Bohemian by birth, residing in the West Division. He was driving his father's cows across the track of the Milwaukee Railroad, near Carpenter street, just as the 10 o'clock passenger train was passing, and not noticing its approach, the child was struck by the foremost car and hurled heavily to the ground. He continued in an insensible condition for several hours after the occurrence, blood flowing copiously from his ears, mouth and nose. Doctors Hiram Wanyer and Orren Smith were in attendance, but entertain small hopes of his recovery; they fear that he has sustained concussion of the brain, and a serious fracture at the base of the skull.

REBELS FOR THE NAVY.—Last night sixty-five rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas, having taken the oath of allegiance, left the city in charge of twelve members of the Veteran Reserve corps, commanded by Adjutant William S. Schoonmaker of that regiment. The men will be sent to Philadelphia, and placed in the United States Navy. They were wretchedly clothed in dark colored citizens' pantaloons and grey shirts, but without their rags are a fine body of men, and will not disgrace any sailors of the country in point of appearance when clothed in the naval blue. Adjutant Schoonmaker will receive an addition of 150 prisoners at Crestline, Ohio. Most of the men manifest a decided willingness to enter the service of the "old flag." They state that they never entered the rebel service voluntarily, but were the victims of a merciless and wholesale conscription.

BORING FOR OIL—ANOTHER SECESH INCONSISTENCY.—The Jeff. Davis organ of yesterday says that some months ago that paper announced the formation of a company for the purpose of an oilboring experiment, and then ridicules the idea. Does the editor of that sheet not remember how extatic he grew over the project in February last, dilating at such great length and in such high sounding phrases on the subject, that people generally credited him with having struck a vein of some other material (one of the parties is a distiller). Chicago was to become the center of a great oil region, and to beat Pennsylvania hollow. Now that paper ridicules the thing in toto, and announces that a knot of spiritualists met a day or two ago to lay out the map of the oil region. If the *Times* tell the truth now, it is bad for its previously delivered opinion, for *spirits*, unlike men in their cups, seldom speak the truth.

BARTLETT'S CLOTHING HOUSE.—We have heretofore spoken in terms of the highest praise of this establishment, and think it will do to speak o again. We refer our readers to the advertisement in this issue; it contains a few things worth making a note of. The stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods is unsurpassed by few, if any, in the Northwest, either in quantity or quality. Mr. Bartlett possesses that essential prerequisite to a large business at low prices—abundant capital—and knows how to use it to advantage. He is thus enabled to take every advantage of the market, and purchasing direct from the manufacturers or importers, for cash, he makes the jobbers' profit his own, and gives the benefit of it to his patrons. Another point in favor of this establishment is that Bartlett Bros. do all their own work, effecting a great saving, and bringing the cost of goods to them down as low as is possible. By saving these profits of jobber and maker up, they are enabled to sell goods at prices which would entail a positive loss on many others who do not possess these advantages. Messrs. Bartlett are content with a small margin, having adopted as their motto "Quick sales and small profits." They sell none but first class goods, and have variety enough of every kind to suit the most uncultivable of their patrons. By strict attention to business and honorable dealing, they have carved for themselves an enviable reputation among the leading business men of the Northwest, and have built up a large and constantly increasing patronage. Parties in want of any thing included under the general head of "gents clothing and furnishing," will consult their own interests by looking at the extensive stock of Bartlett Bros., Nos. 131 and 133 Randolph street, under the Sherman House.

FAST WORK WITH A FAST PRESS.—For the past year or more the growing necessities of the *Tribune* establishment, in the direction of increased facilities for the issue of our editions, have pointed to a new and larger press than the four-cylinder press in use for the past two years. A demand of this kind is met only in one way. It is emphatically, "*Hoe*, every one that thirsteth," for happy Mt. Hoe has no competition for his many cylindered presses. To him we had recourse, and, after one time of waiting on his workmen, and in our turn of the list of orders, the eight-cylinder press is announced ready in New York for delivery to us. Meanwhile the need has grown upon us. Days are valuable and delays costly. Of the press we shall have occasion to speak in due time. We have here only the purpose to refer to a feat of railroad transportation which must be set down strikingly to the credit of the Merchants' Dispatch Freight Line, represented by J. W. Smith, Esq., in this city, entrusted to whom, in New York, our press has reached us in FIVE DAYS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO. Nor is this so inconsiderable an achievement, when it comes to be stated that the press itself, in order for shipment, occupied five of the large freight cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, all of which have come promptly in, and the wagons of the Merchants Dispatch are busy with its delivery at our new press-room, from the Michigan Central depot.

It is this promptness of movement of freight that deserves to be especially commended, since it has served us so well, saving us the tedious delays and waiting that have aforetime on some occasions caused us to wonder whether our freight was not really on the way through from New York by wagon. In these days merchants better than ever appreciate the old adage "time is money," and goods paid for in New York, have often been held weeks, seriously to the injury of the owner. The Merchants' Dispatch is designed to meet just this demand. Its agents carefully watch the forwarding of their cars from the western depots and Detroit, and there is sure to be no "falling out by the way" of cars bound West. The enterprise is in capital and competent hands with J. W. Smith, a veteran railroad man, and for years with the Michigan Central Railroad.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

Progress of Improvement—War Times and Prices—Blocks, Stores, Churches and Residences in Course of Erection.

Building in Chicago is being prosecuted this year with unwonted rapidity. Ours is a city which from its first inception has always grown at a tremendous pace, but it is now growing faster than ever. Each new increment but gives additional stimulus to extension, and our yearly growth is now counted by thousands of dwellings and tens of thousands of inhabitants.

Our present activity in building is wonderful especially in view of the difficulties which forbid extension in other places on account of the war. High prices of material, and scarcity of labor seem to influence but little the sum total of achievement. On every corner, and in the middle of almost every block we see buildings in progress. The thoroughfares are blocked with bricks and scaffolding, torn up sidewalks warn the pedestrian to go some other way, wagons filled with material wend their way slowly along the road and at times completely choke out the buggy or hack. Artisans swarm on the walls and joists, making their ringing blows heard far above the usual street din, and at the noon meal scores of their wives may be seen clustering around the piles of lumber or brick, each with her little dinner pot or pail for the refreshment of the bread winner of the household. Wages are so high that other classes of men are almost tempted to envy the man who gains his livelihood by a building trade. Contract prices are so high as to seem out of reach, yet contractors have their hands full and refuse offers daily. It is the height of prosperity.

It would occupy too much space to recount the reasons which actuate this extraordinary press of business; they may, however, be summed up in this—confidence in the future of Chicago. Our city has flourished, and is still flourishing. From every part of the great Union, from the Canadas and from Europe, men and women and children continually wend their way hither, to lend their aid in building up the city to a still greater magnitude, and to share in the profits which ever follow well directed industry. The city is even now full of homeless ones, people who are anxious to settle down among us, and will do so, as soon as they can find the home which is not yet forthcoming. This stimulates the building of residence property. Our great commercial activity, past and prospective, gives confidence in the value of real estate, which was never so cheap as now, compared with the price of all the staples of life. Real estate worth holding is generally a paying investment when improved, and thus we have another class of building provided for; while the general growth of the city authorizes the construction of churches, halls, hotels and places of amusement, wealthy men from other cities are even now sending their money here in large amounts to be invested in real estate and its improvement. Some idea of the magnitude of this movement may perhaps be gathered from the fact that more than a million of dollars are now awaiting opportunity for investment in property lying within three blocks of the Court House.

Wondrous changes have been wrought in our city in the short past; more wondrous changes lie before us in the future. So rapidly are we growing that the citizen of yesterday scarcely recognizes it to-day. Who, then, should picture the wonder of a dusky savage of thirty-five years ago, whose spirit life should be interrupted by a visit to the shores of the lake in the vicinity of Skunk River—the site of his smoky wigwam now occupied by a marble mansion, his solitary trail now lost in the network of streets which cover the once unbroken prairie. Change great and sudden as a "midsummer night's dream!"

Let those who prate of the depreciation of our currency, look and see what mighty works have been paid for and are now contracted to be paid for solely in greenbacks, and then let them say whether a currency, which is ample for such purposes, be not good enough for any one to use. Let those who predict or fear the downfall of the nation, or who say that it is growing poor, look at the solid wealth which is daily being built up in our streets, and then say if they believe the croaking.

To save the trouble of a personal inspection—rather disagreeable in such wet weather as we have experienced for a few days past—we present the following list of some of the principal buildings now in course of erection within the limits of our city. The list is far from being complete, even on the scale adopted, as some weeks of research would be needed to gather up all the information necessary to a full sketch of building operations in the city. No work is here mentioned which is not worth twelve or fourteen thousand dollars, while the cost of many will exceed forty or fifty thousand. But it must be remembered that the great majority of houses being built, are for less pretentious residence purposes, ranging in cost from two to eight thousand dollars. The subjoined is, however, a very good index of the present growth of the Queen City of the West.

A handsome new block is in course of erection by Benjamin Lombard, Esq., from plans by O. L. Wheelock, architect, on Monroe street, immediately west of the Post Office building, the two structures being only separated by an alleyway, which will be thoroughly paved, and named Custom House Place. The block is to be built entirely of the celebrated Athens marble, and will cost about $130,000. It will have a front of 80 feet on Monroe street and 187½ feet on Custom House Place, and will be four stories in height excluding the basement, and raised Mansard or French roof. The stone work will be finished in a very hand some manner; the principal entrance, which is to be in the centre of the building, on Monroe street, will be ornamented by solid cut stone trimmings, and over this doorway is to be a large arch-shaped plate glass window, also cut in the solid stone. Internally the arrangements are of a very perfect character. The basement will be fitted up to contain seven stores, and four offices for insurance or commission agents; the first or principal floor will be divided into seven stores, four banks, and one exchange or other office; the second and third floors are also intended as wholesale stores and offices for professional men, and the fourth floor is to be devoted to the purpose of public halls, four large halls provided with committee rooms and other conveniences will be made for the use of society or other meetings. The block promises, when completed, to be one of the most perfect in the city. There will be in various parts of the building, eleven fire and burglar proof vaults attached to the banks or exchange offices.

On the east side of Dearborn street, between Randolph street and the Tremont House, a very handsome banking house, with suitable offices for insurance, exchange, and similar business, is being built from plans by the same architect as the last, for Messrs. Hoogee & Waite. The building will have a front of 62 feet on Dearborn street, and will run 145 towards State. It will be four stories in height, with a high basement, Mansard slate roof, and handsome marble front. The main entrance is to be on Dearborn street, and will be approached by a broad flight of steps. Over the doorway will be a finely cut stone balcony. The principal floor of the building will be divided into two banking houses, one of which will be occupied by Mr. Waite as the office of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the other by the banking firm of A. C. Badger & Co. The principal rooms of each firm will be 24 by 40 feet, and each one is provided with fire and burglar proof vaults. The basement will consist of two exchange offices, 24 by 47 feet, with vaults and other conveniences. The second story is leased to the C. A. & St. L. R. R. Co., and will be fitted up according to their wishes as offices, and the third and fourth floors are intended as offices for business and professional men. The block will contain some very fine specimens of stone cutting by Edward Walker, and its cost is estimated at 75,000.

A villa which promises to be one of the finest residences in the city is being erected on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck Court, by E. G. Hall. The villa is two and a-half stories high with basement and Mansard roof. It has a front on Wabash avenue of 43 feet and is 88 feet deep, though owing to brick outhouses, a fine observatory, and a barn being attached to the dwelling, the entire depth is 180 feet. The architecture is of an irregular nature and cannot be classed with any accepted style. The half of the front south of the main entrance projects from the edifice in a semi-circular manner, and runs the whole height of the house; the swell front of the portion north of the door is octagonal in form. Another swell front is on Peck Court, terminated by a long verandah with highly ornamented canopy; over the front door, which is approached by some fine stone steps, there is also a handsome balcony with canopy. The roof will be terminated by an elegant cupola or observatory, surrounded by a very neat railing. At the four corners of the roof it is proposed to place four ornamental hollow pinnacles in connection with an approved system of ventilation within the building. The internal arrangements are excellent in every particular and for convenience and beauty could hardly be excelled. The architect is O. L. Wheelock, and the estimated cost of construction over $40,000.

A residence built by S. J. Walker on Reuben street, near Monroe in the West Division is from the plans of the above villa. It will not, however, be so elegantly built, and will differ somewhat in appearance. The house is to be built completely of pressed brick, and its cost will not exceed $17,000. O. L. Wheelock has also prepared plans for a villa residence to be built on Park Row, Michigan Avenue, fronting the lake shore, by G. M. Gray. The building will be three stories in height, 26 feet front by 70 feet in depth. The front is of fine stone and will exhibit some of the best stone-work in the city. The entrance is approached by a flight of cut stone steps, and is at the east side of the front, not in the center. Along the east side of the edifice a handsome balcony with canopy, will be built. The total cost will be about $18,000.

An exceedingly handsome and costly Opera House is being erected on Washington street, between State and Dearborn, by U. H. Crosby, from very elaborate plans, in course of preparation by W. W. Boyington. As the plans are not fully matured, we can give but a very brief notice of this truly splendid edifice. It will be of the Italian style of architecture, fronting on Washington street, and running as far back as Court place. The entire space occupied will be 140 feet front by 150 feet in length. The erection will consist of a fine five storied block on Washington street, and in the rear will be a handsome building for operatic purposes, 90 feet wide by 150 long, and nearly the whole height of the front block. The entrance way will be a fine piece of workmanship, replete with rich stone cuttings and statuettes. Without exception, this edifice will be the most handsome building in Chicago.

Those old dilapidations on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, have been pulled down, and in their place is being erected a handsome business block, to be called Fullerton Block. The corner store will be owned by Tuthill King, and the remaining ones by Alexander Fullerton. The block will be three stories in height, with basement, and a story in Mansard, or French roof, and will occupy 80 feet on Washington by 124 feet on Dearborn street. The building, which is now ready to roof, is of Milwaukee pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The principal floor will be divided into stores, all of which are rented, and the remaining stories will be private offices, most of which are already engaged. The architect of this block is W. W. Boyington; its estimated cost, $40,000.

On the south side of Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark, a block of two stores is nearly completed, from plans by W. W. Boyington. It is 40 feet front, by 80 feet in depth, and is four stories high with basement. The block is constructed of pressed brick, elegantly relieved by cut stone trimmings over the doors and windows, and will cost about $20,000. It is owned by O. C. Hunt and E. B. Mason.

A block 80 feet square, containing four stores, is in course of erection on Clark street, a little south of Madison. It is three stories in height, with a convenient basement; the principal floor will be used as stores, and the upper stories are to be divided into offices for professional men. The building will be composed of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and is from designs by W. W. Boyington. It is owned by Andrews & Otis, Dr. E. Engler, and L. B. Otis, and the estimated cost is $30,000.

The old frame building on the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, where Justices once "wont to meet," has been removed, and in its place a handsome block is in course of erection by Samuel McCarthy. It will be four stories in height, with a basement, and Mansard or French roof, and have a fine marble front on both streets. There will be two main entrances—one on each street, ornamented with handsome stone pilasters. The architecture will be of the Italian style, from plans by Mr. Boyington. The first and second stories are engaged by A. G. Miller, as a jewelry establishment, and contain a fire and burglar proof vault; the basement will be divided into exchange or insurance offices, and the upper floors into offices for business men generally. The cost of the edifice, when completed, will be $30,000, and it will occupy 30 feet on Randolph by 70 on Clark.

A fine new building 40 feet front by 70 in depth is in course of erection by the Hartford (Ct.) Insurance Company on the east side of Lasalle street, between Randolph and Lake streets. It will be four stories in height, with a high basement, which contains a fire-proof vault, and is to be used as an exchange office. The building will have a fine stone front, ornamented by a cut cornice under the roof and carved marble pilasters at the main entrance. The first and second stories will be fitted up as the office of the Hartford Insurance Company, and contain two large fire, damp and burglar proof vaults. The upper floors will be fitted up as offices, most of which are already rented. The architect is Mr. Boyington. It will cost about $30,000 when fully completed.

H. & A. Keefe are building, from plans by W. W. Boyington, a four-story store on State street, a few doors North of Randolph. It will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and will occupy 21x 112 feet. This store is already rented. It will cost about $21,000.

One of the most perfect stores in the city is being built on Michigan avenue, just north of the Adams House. It will run from Michigan avenue 180 back to Central avenue, being 30 feet front by 180 feet in depth. Each front will be of marble, elaborately ornamented. The building will be three stories high, with a basement, and with the exception of the principal floor, which is rented as a store, will be fitted up as offices for the Illinois Central Land Department. The peculiarity of the building will be that it is perfectly fire-proof inside and out, being the only edifice of the character in the city, except the Custom House. Including a handsome slate roof, it will cost fully $40,000, and is being built by the I. C. R. R. C. It will be of the Italian style of architecture, from plans by W. W. Boyington.

Bowen Bros. are erecting from plans by Boyington, a handsome block of three residences on Michigan avenue, a little south of Madison street. It will be 78 feet front by 60 feet in depth, and three stories in height, with French roof and basement. The houses will have finely cut marble fronts, and be of Italian style of architecture. The cost is estimated at $45,000.

On the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, a villa residence is in course of erection by A. G. Morey, in the Italian style of architecture, two stories in height, with basement and tin roof, to occupy 62 feet front by 110 feet in depth, and will be constructed of brown freestone, imported from the East. The fronts will be very irregular in form, and ornamented with pilasters, cornices and other carved stone devices. In the center the roof will be surmounted by a handsomely built tower. When completed the structure will cost about $38,000. Boyington is the architect.

The First Baptist Church is in course of erection on Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard Court. It will be of the Gothic style of architecture, from plans by W. W. Boyington, and will occupy a lot 112 feet by 165 depth. The edifice has a frontage of 40 feet, and runs back the whole length of the lot. It will be constructed of stone roughly cut in imitation of rustic work, which has a very fine effect, and on one corner of the building is a handsome tower surmounted by an elegantly carved stone spire, the whole being 180 feet in height, and resting upon piles sunk in concrete. One entrance will be in this tower, but the principal one is in the center of the building on Wabash avenue. The main audience room will be 70 feet by 120, and in the rear of it there will be a lecture room, and Sabbath class room, elaborately fitted up. The church will have all the windows of handsomely stained glass, and is to seat with galleries 1,300 people, though by throwing open the class rooms, 2,000 persons may be brought within sound of the speaker's voice. The edifice will be very handsomely finished both internally and externally, and is to cost, when completed, about $80,000.

On the corner of Michigan avenue and Hubbard Court, a handsome Italian villa is being built from plans by W. W. Boyington. It will be marble fronted on both streets, occupy 25 feet front by 60 feet in depth, and contain two stories and a basement. It is intended to ornament the building with some finely carved stone work on either front and cut cornice running under the roof. The estimated cost is $18,000.

Alderman A. D. Tittsworth is erecting a very fine villa residence on Michigan avenue a little north of 18th street. It will be 42 feet by 45, have a double front, and be two stories high, with a basement and Mansard roof. One of the fronts will be of the common swell pattern, and the other octagonal in form. The building will be constructed of pressed brick, relieved by finely carved stone trimmings, and is to cost $12,000. Boyington is the architect.

A residence almost similar to the one owned by Mr. Titsworth, in every particular, is being erected on Washington street, west of Elizabeth, in the West Division, by H. Z. Culver. It is being built under the supervision of the same architect.

On Prairie street, opposite Union Park, a block of six dwellings is in course of erection by E. B. Martin, of New Haven, Ct., from designs of Boyington. They will have marble fronts and be three stories and basement in height. The block will have a frontage of 150 feet and be 62 feet in depth. When completed it is estimated that it will cost about $42,000.

A large building is being erected on the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street. It will have a frontage on Wabash avenue of 50 feet, and a depth of 104 feet. It will be five stories high—the first of cut stone and the remainder of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The estimated cost is $30,000.

A new building is to be immediately erected on the west side of Dearborn street, extending from Madison street to the Custom House, in place of the row of miserable shanties lately pulled down, and known as Post Office alley. The block will be owned by Melville W. Fuller and Orrington Lunt, trustees for Mrs. Edwin S. Hawley. It will be divided into 11 stores, each having an average width of 17 feet and depth of 70 feet. It will be five stories in height, the first being of iron, and the remainder of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The upper floors will be divided into offices for professional men, etc. When completed it is estimated that this block will cost fully $90,000.

On the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, a magnificent structure, to be called Cobb's Block, is in course of erection for Silas B Cobb. The block will have a front on Lake street of 130 feet, and on Michigan avenue of 66 feet. It will be five stories in height, the first being of iron and the remainder of cut stone. The first floor is to be divided into three stores, two of which will have a front of 53 feet each, and the third, dividing the two, will have a frontage of 22 feet. The corner store is already engaged by a first class wholesale dry goods firm. This block will be ready for occupancy by September. It will cost about $90,000, and be undoubtedly one of the finest in appearance on Lake street.

Mr. Tyler, of the firm of Tyler, Ullmann & Co., has contracted for the erection of a bank building on the site of the old Merchants' Bank (which has been torn down), on Lasalle street, adjoining the Marine Bank. It will be four stories in height, besides the basement, which is to be finished like that of the Marine Bank, and adapted for brokers' offices. The building will be completed in about a month from now.

H. H. Shufeldt, having purchased the east fifty-five feet of the property known as the Chicago Mills, on the corner of River street and Wabash avenue, and forty feet west, adjoining the same, is just completing a pressed brick office building, containing several rooms for the transaction of business, and a still room containing probably the largest copper kettle in the world. It is 18 feet in diameter, 8½ feet in height, and holds upwards of 130 barrels. The store part of the building is being refitted and furnished with a large quantity of new machinery. The estimated cost of the improvement is about $25,000.

On Michigan avenue, between Lake and Water streets, a business block of two stores is in course of erection for Messrs. Adams, Allen and Parker, from plans by E. Burling, architect. Each store will be 36 feet by 120 feet in depth, and to be four stories in height. The material will be pressed brick, with stone window caps, sills, etc., and estimated cost $30,000.

Adjoining the above block on the south a building is being built for D. C. Eddy, 24½ feet by 130 feet, and four stories in height. It will be built of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and cost $15,000. Burling is the architect. Each of these three houses are intended for a heavy wholesale business.

On River street near Wabash avenue, a block of two stores, 50 by 144 feet each, and built of pressed brick, is being erected for E. Hempstead and Geo. Armour. The stores will be four stories high on River street, but run back nearly to the wharf, where they will be five stories. They are built from plans by E. Burling, are intended for wholesale houses, and when completed will cost $30,000.

On South Water street, near Wabash avenue, a four-story brick building 22 feet by 140, is in course of erection for C. H. McCormick, under the supervision of E. Burling. It is to be composed of pressed brick, be used as a wholesale grocery, and cost $12,000.

C. G. Wicker has completed arrangements for the erection of a block on the corner of South Water and State streets. It will be 80 feet front by 80 in depth, and four stories in height, and built of pressed brick on all sides, except the first story of the front, which will be of handsomely finished stone. The first story will be divided into two stores, the second into business offices, and the third and fourth are intended for storage purposes. The architect of the block is E. Burling, and the estimated cost $35,000.

Next west of this block, on the ground occupied by C. Walker's elevator, a block of two stores similar in construction to the last is being erected for J. H. Miller. The block will be 80 feet front by 80 in depth, and four stories in height. The two blocks adjoin each other, and will have a uniform finish, forming a fine frontage of 160 feet on Water street. The same architect is engaged on each building.

On Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, two elegant stores, each 24½ by 15 feet and five stories high, are being built for Messrs. A. B. Gellatry and W. F. Donneth, from plans by E. Burling. This block will have a fine stone front, and be very elaborately ornamented. The whole of the principal story of the block will be thrown into one store, the center wall being replaced by iron pillars. The entire block will be occupied by King & Kellogg as a wholesale clothing establishment, and will cost $26,000.

On Kinzie street, in the North Division, C. H. McCormick is building a four-story brick store, from the designs of E. Burling. The building will be 20 feet front by 100 in depth, and will cost $10,000.

On South Water street, near Franklin, a very fine block, owned by W. F. Gurney, of the Chicago Distillery, is just being completed. It is five stories in height, comprises three or four stores each fifty feet square. The block is constructed of pressed brick handsomely ornamented with stone facings. Most of the building is engaged by the extensive and enterprising Oil brokers, McCormick & Calender. Boyington is the architect.

A very handsome banking house is being built on the east side of Clark street between Lake and South Water, from plans by G. P. Randall, for A D. Reid. It is about forty feet square, and is two stories in height with a basement. The material used is pressed brick very elaborately relieved by carved stone, pilasters and other trimmings. There will be a high basement only two steps below the level of the street, elegantly fitted up for exchange offices. Internally the arrangements are very complete, and promise that the structure will be one of the most convenient banks in the city. The banking room 32 feet by 36 will be fitted up in a magnificent manner, the ceiling and walls will be finely frescoed, and the floor inlaid with marble. The upper story will be divided into offices. When complete the building will cost $ 5,000.

A very fine Music Hall is in course of erection for Smith and Nixon, on the corner of Washington and Clark streets—the opposite corner to the Chamber of Commerce building. The hall which is only to be used for operatic, or lecture purposes, will be in the centre of a fine block 106 feet front on Washington street, and 152 on Clark. This block will be four stories in height with basement, and constructed of pressed brick, highly ornamented with carved stone work. Round the main entrance, which is on Washington street, sixteen feet wide, there will be some handsome pilasters running to the roof, where they terminate in a massive circular pediment. The windows will all be double headed, and capped by finely cut arches while intricately carved mullions separate each two, and every corner of the structure is relieved by handsome marble quoins. Round the roof an elegant medallion cornice will run, and over the main entrance, and at the two ends of the front of the structure will be massive marble balconies. The style of architecture is Florentine, and the cost of construction, including slate roof, will be about $90,000. The music hall will be fitted up in a truly magnificent manner, and is situated in the very centre of the block, removed from all street sounds. Owing to its position it will be lighted from above.

The first or principal story of the block will be divided into four handsome stores, lit by fine plate glass windows. 5 feet by 12 feet, each pane. The entire front of the second story is leased to an Insurance Company, and the remainder of the building will be divided into brokers' offices. A large portion of the block is engaged by S. M. Fassett, who will open the finest photographic rooms in the city, and one of the largest stores is leased to a well-known jewelry firm. Otto H. Matz is the architect.

Mr. Matz is also the architect of the German Lutheran Church, in course of erection in the North Division on the corner of Franklin and Superior streets. A full description of this edifice has already appeared in the columns of the TRIBUNE; a detailed account now is unnecessary. It will be built of brick with cut stone trimmings, contain an audience room capable of seating 1,000 persons, and will cost $35,000.

On Illinois street, east of North Clark, a block of two buildings, designated for stores, with residences above, is in course of building for A. Scharwz. The block is 4 feet front by 80 feet in depth, to be built of pressed brick with stone trimmings. The block will be four stories in hight with basement and Mansard roof, and cost $16,000. The first story will be iron, with iron balconies, the remainder of the front will be of brick. The windows are triple domed, and are cut in cut stone columns handsomely arched; under the roof is a fine cornice. Matz is the architect.

A brick dwelling with cut stone basement, is being built on Rush street, between Ohio and Ontario, for J. M. W. Jones. It will be 26 feet front by 85, and three stories, with basement and French slate roof in height. All the windows will be arched by handsome stone caps, and at the roof will be an elaborately worked cornice. When completed the villa will cost $15,000. O. H. Matz is the architect.

The German Methodist Church Society of West Chicago is erecting a sanctuary on Maxwell street. The edifice is 56 feet by 65, and will be a frame building on a brick basement. It will have a gable roof, with bell tower 70 feet in height. The building is being built under the superintendence of O. H. Matz, and will cost about $11,000.

On Calumet avenue, near Twenty-second street, a very elegant villa is being built, designed by T. V. Wadskier, as the Rectory of Trinity Church. The structure will be 42 feet front, by 47 in depth, two stories, with basement and attic, in height, and be composed of Milwaukee pressed brick, with stone dressings. The architecture is of the Italian style; the main entrance will be in the center of the front, and reached by a handsome flight of stone steps; the windows on either side will be covered by canopies. The estimated cost is $14,000.

On the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-first street, Wm. D. Harris is building a villa residence, 24 feet front by 60 in depth, two stories with basement and French roof in height and composed of pressed brick, with stone steps and trimmings. The building has been designed by Wadskier, and will cost $12,000.

A block of two residences is in course of erection on Michigan avenue, south of Old street, from plans by Wadskier, for Messrs. Grey and Norton, of this city. The block will be built of pressed brick, with cut stone trimmings, and elegant verandahs and balconies will ornament the fronts. It will have a front of 60 feet, and be 62 feet in depth, two stories with basement and attic in height, and cost about $25,000.

Wadskier has also prepared the plans for the new Christ Church, in course of erection on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The style of architecture is Early English Gothic, and the material used is termed "rock-work"—a peculiar and handsome finish of the Athens stone. The main entrance is on Michigan avenue, through a finely cut projecting porch, containing three separate doors. On either side of this entrance are large and handsomely stained windows. The other windows of the church, sunk in the sides of the edifice, are also of stained glass. The roof will be of the old but appropriate gable type, and the front gable will be terminated by a belfry. Internally the arrangements are very complete. The main audience room 57 feet by 85, exclusive of the chancel, which is to be of an octagon form, 15 feet by 25 in size, and handsomely finished. There will be no galleries, with the exception of a small end one for the choir, and the room will seat about 700 persons. In the basement will be a lecture room 40 by 66 feet, and two other large rooms, for the use of the Bible Class and Sabbath School, all of which will be conveniently fitted up. The work on the building is being rapidly hurried forward to completion. Its estimated cost is $25,000.

On Wabash avenue near Fourteenth street a church will shortly be erected for the Olivet Presbyterian Church. The plans have already been drawn out by L. B. Dixon, and promise that the edifice will be a credit to the city and an honor to the congregation. The building is to be of the Norman style of architecture, and composed of pressed bricks with stone dressings, and will be 75 feet front by 127 in depth, and stand 44 feet back from the street. The main entrance will be on Michigan avenue in an ornamental tower 80 feet high, surmounted by a spire 70 feet in height, having at its base elegant pinnacles. This tower projects 8 feet from the building, and the entrance is by three doors reached by a flight of eight cut stone steps. The space between the building and the street will be tastefully divided into grass plats and terraced paths. The main audience room is 59 feet by 84. It will seat 700 people, the pews being divided by four aisles. The light enters the edifice in the day through ten stained glass windows in the side, and at night the room will be lighted from the centre of the ceiling, each gas jet being provided with a reflector. The ceiling will be supported by groined arches at the side, and will have a circular paneled centre where the jets will be placed. Its height is to be 30 feet under the side aisles, and 44 under the centre. On one side of the pulpit will be a fine organ, and on the other an imitation one will be placed. The ventilation is on an approved but not often used plan. The walls will be provided with hollow spaces for the escape of the air upwards, the ventilation being from the floor and not the roof as is generally the case. By this means all the heavy, foul air will be removed. The basement will have a firm concrete floor six inches in depth and six inches above the ground level. It will contain a hall 58 feet by 59, for the use of the Sabbath school, lectures, &c., beside other offices. The estimated cost of the edifice is about $40,000.

On Wabash avenue, a residence which will be numbered 616, is being built for Wills Bros. It will be three stories with basement in height, and 2 feet front by 64 in depth. The basement will be marble, and the other stories pressed brick with stone trimming. The entrance is up a flight of cut stone steps, and at the side will be a stone balcony with light iron railings. The total cost of erection is estimated at $10,000. Dixon is the architect.

On the corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets a fine business block is being erected from plans by A Bauer, for H. H. Magie. It will be 4 feet front on Randolph by 80 on Lasalle street, and be four stories with basement and attic in height. The materials used in the construction is pressed bricks with cut stone facings, and the estimated cost is $25,000. The building is intended for the offices of brokers or professional men.

The Jewish Synagogue is rapidly being pushed to completion, on the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, under the superintendance of A Bauer. It will be built of pressed bricks, with stone trimmings, and be 45½ feet in front by 80 feet in depth, consisting of a main audience room and basement. The audience room is 42 by 75 feet, having galleries all round, by which means it will seat 800 people. The building will have a gable roof, and cost when complete, $16,000.

A school for the Cathedral of the Holy Name is in course of erection on Morgan street, near Twelfth, from plans by A. Bauer, for Rev. A. Damen. It is built of brick, with stone dressings, and is three stories in height, occupying a space of 65 by 125 feet. The building will have a gable roof and be of Norman style of architecture. Its estimated cost is $42,000.

Mr. Bauer is also superintending an addition to the Convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, on Taylor street. The addition consists of a wing 40 by 40 feet, which is to be composed of pressed brick, ornamented by cut stone trimmings. This improvement to the building is to be three stories, with basement and Mansard slate roof, in height, and cost $10,000.

On Michigan avenue, a little south of Eighteenth street, a first-class residence is being built for Jacob Friedman. It will be a double house, 51 feet front by 54, and consist of a basement, two stories and attic. The building will be composed of brick and cut stone, and cost including a brick barn, $30,000. Bauer is the architect.

A villa residence is in course of erection on the corner of Twenty-First street and Calumet avenue, from plans by A. Bauer, for T. B. Bryan. It will be two stories in heighth, with basement, and have a front of 40 feet by 48 in depth. The basement will be of stone, and the upper stories composed of Milwaukee pressed bricks, with stone dressings. The estimated cost is $15,000.

The new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is being rapidly finished on the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street. It will be in the Basilica style of architecture, and built of Milwaukee pressed bricks, with massive cut stone dressings. The edifice will have a front of 65 feet, and be 150 feet in depth. The main entrance will be in a cut stone portico, and all the windows composed of finely stained glass. The edifice will be unlike any other in Chicago, having one of the old column churches, with a main and two side ones. It will be perfectly plain exteriorly, but with inside magnificently fitted up. The main audience room will be 66 feet by 125, and capable of seating, with galleries, 1,500 people. The roof will be open woodwork, highly ornamented, and the altar especially be a work of much expense and labor. The building is being constructed under the supervision of the architect, Mr. A. Bauer, and when completed will cost $60,000.

A block of two brick and stone residences is being built on the corner of Washington and Halstead streets for N. Norton. It is to be 50 feet front by 40 deep, and will be three stories and basement in height. The front on Washington will be of the Ashler style; the Halstead front faced with Philadelphia pressed brick with cut stone basement. Carter & Drake are the architects, and the estimated cost is $2 ,000.

A block of two brick dwellings, with cut stone fronts, is in course of erection for S. S. Bliss, on Ohio street, between Cass and Wolcott. It will be 50 feet front by 36 in depth, and cost, when completed, $11,500. Carter and Drake are the architects.

Among the recent improvements in buildings we notice the raising to grade and improvement, of Metropolitan Hall, owned by W. Munger, at a cost of $40,000; of the Bank of Montreal, on LaSalle street, at a cost of $6,000, and Nos. 241, 243 and 245 Lake street, owned by the Garrit Biblical Institute, at a cost of $13,000. Each of these improvements were superintended by E. Burling.

LOCAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—At 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Capt. J. W. Overstreet, with a detachment of twenty-two men of the 26th Kentucky, arrived here having in charge 136 rebel prisoners. They were quartered in the cars during the night and marched to Camp Douglas in the morning.

The 2d New Hampshire cavalry, Col. Fearing, arrived at the Rest, from New Orleans, about midnight on Tuesday. They left at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for Concord.

Company K of the 38th Wisconsin regiment, numbering seventy-eight men, under command of Capt. N. S. Ferris, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening. They came from New Lisbon and are on their way to Petersburg. Then were entertained at the Rest, and left about 10 o'clock via the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad.

A squad of thirteen men of various Wisconsin regiments reached the Rest last night about eight o'clock. They were in charge of Lieut. James M. Betz, and came from Madison; they are on the way to Nashville.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Davis and Drummond, J. Chancery.*

514. Lamar vs the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company. Order that the *pro rata* due upon ten bonds presented be paid in pursuance of the decree in foreclosure.

555. Haven et al vs Crosby et al. Leave to file amended bill.

415. Park vs the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Decree.

Common Law.

319. City of Chicago vs Robbins. On trial.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Ladies who intend traveling this summer should read the advertisement in another column headed Ladies.

Washingtonian Home.—There will be a special meeting of the Directors and Officers of the Washingtonian Home, at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, this evening at eight o'clock, to consider the propriety of procuring a new and permanent location for the Institution. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Temperance Meeting.—Hon. George C. Bates will address the citizens of Chicago, on the subject of temperance, this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Illinois street Mission Building, on Illinois street, between Lasalle and Wells street. The public are invited. Seats free.

Sons of Temperance.—The Chicago Division, No. 598, Sons of Temperance, will hold their regular meeting this (Thursday) evening, in the Hall of the Musical Union, third floor of Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. A full and punctual attendance of its members is earnestly requested.

North Star Mission Pic-Nic.—The pic-nic excursion of the Sunday School connected with the North Star Mission, to Evanston, has been postponed on account of the weather till Thursday, July 29. Tickets issued for the former occasion will be good on that day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: "We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
je28-d96-7n,Th&Sat-4w

The Word "Sozodont," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, "Sozo" and "Odontes." "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth. "Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere. 75 cents per bottle.
jy19-n355-3TU-TH-SA

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address
BRYANT & STRATTON,
jy3-m349-1m DAW Chicago, Ill.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy9-m294-3m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. 3a16-m840-4f

Diarrhea and Flux.—Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture is the only remedy we know of which will effectually cure a bad case of chronic and acute diarrhea and dysentery. Soldiers, do not be without such valuable medicine. You may depend on it in the worst case. For sale by druggists and H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

Commercial Postscript.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[Reported Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

The following are the net cash prices of the leading styles of domestic Dry Goods in New York this day:

PRINTS.			
Merrimac	45	Richmond	39
Cocheco	43½	American	34
Pacific	40	Duchess	38
Spragues	40	Allen's	37½
Dunnell's	37	Manchester	36
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	42½	Glasgow	40
Lancaster	41	Roanoke	45
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	60½	Pepperell, E	54
Stark	60½	" R	50
Appleton	60½	" O	45
Medford	56	" N	47½
Indian Head 3-4	56	Indian Orchard, C	52½
" 4-4	60½	" N	45
Amoskeag	60½	" BB	37½
Agawam, F	47½	" L	40
Atlantic M 3-4	50	" W	45
Golden Ridge	58		
BLEACHED GOODS.			
New York Mills	75	Dwight	47½
Wamsutta	72½	Bay Mills	65
Bates	65	Waltham	50
White Rock	61	Androscoggin 7-8	58
Lonsdale	62½	" 4-4	65
Hillsemprid m 7-8	75	Swan River, W	55
" 4-4	60	Amoskeag, Z	45
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	86	Jewett City	62½
York	80	Providence	46
Utica	65	Falls	39½
Washington	47½	Blue Hill	62½
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	70	Whittenton C	57½
York	67½	" A	55
American	57½	Uncasville	55
TICKS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A	1.00	York, 30 inch	—
" A	9	Hamilton, regular	80
" B	85	Pemberton, XL	80
" C	80	" AA	77
" D	70	" X	70
York, 30 inch	80	Pearl River	90
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag White	53½	Indian Orchard	42
Laconia	37½	Androscoggin	42
Bates	42½	Pepperell	57½
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	62½	Indian Head	62½
Salmon Fall	57	Laconia	60
DELAINES.			
Manchester Dark	47	Hamilton Dark	47
Pacific	47		

There is a pause in the market. The demand has strengthened. There is no abatement in prices and the feeling is that goods cannot be replaced at present prices. Prime are less active; drills are scarce and wanted; stripes and ticks are in poor supply; denims firm; delains low in stock. All desirable goods are sold on arrival on very short credits.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

TOBACCO—Active. Sales of lugs at $3.50@5.00 common shipping leaf $10.00@19.06; medium do $19.00@24.00; good do $24.00@34.00; common and medium manufactured do $35.00@85.00; good do $35.00@56.00 fine do $.00 00@176.00.

FLOUR—Firm, but the scarcity of money causes the speculators to be cautious. We note sales of 130 brls XX at $11.50; 564 brls country XX at $11.06; 208 brls X at $9.75; 275 brls X at $9.50, and 350 brls on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat—amount offered very light; sales of 163 sacks choice at $2.40; 230 sacks prime at $2.15@2.25, and 706 sacks fair at $2.00. Corn higher; sales of 60 sacks white at $1.40; 291 sacks white at $1.38; 415 sacks white and yellow at $1.37½; 445 sacks yellow and mixed at $1.35@1.36½. Oats—offerings slim; sales of 294 sacks choice at 96c, and 341 sacks at 95.

WHISKY—Improved and firm; sales of 50 barrels at $1.72; 50 brls at $1.72, and 170 brls on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Bacon and Lard—sales of 13 casks country clear sides at 18½c—jobbing from store at 19c. 5 casks shoulders at 17c ℔; 30 tierces manufactured lard at 15c ℔.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

The market was dull and lower this evening. Sales 17,000 bu No. 1 spring since 'Change at $2.22½@2.23—closing without buyers above $2.21½.

LATER.

FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 24,000 bu. Market opened steady and closed dull. Sales this morning 12,650 bu No 1 Spring in store at $2.24. Sales on 'Change 7,500 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $2.23½@2.24; 400 bu No. 2, in Higby's at $2.17. Oats inactive. Sales 300 bu delivered at 80c; 2 cars do at 82c. Corn steady. Sales 30 bags delivered at $1.34; 2 cars in store at $1.33. Rye and Barley nominal; no thing doing.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PITTSBURG, Wednesday, July 20.

Transactions in oils limited. Crude selling at 43c, barrels returned. Refined—no sales. Arrivals small.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

UP—Prop Oneida; brig Empire State; schr Cochrane.

DOWN—Prop Marquette; bark Northwest, Lafrinier, Champion, Standard, Wave, Oneita, Nucleus; brig Clark, Gardner; schr M M Scott, Cæsar, Hart, Denmark, Cornet, Ellington, Titan, Kenosha, Queen of the Lakes, Africa.

Wind northeast.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 20.

MONEY—Less active, quiet and firm. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 264 and closing at 261½.

Government stocks heavy and lower. U. S. 6's 81 Coupons 103.

STOCKS—Stronger, U. S. 1 year certf. 93; Cal. M. S. 1st; O. & M. certf 47½; N. Y. Cent 132; Erie 128½; Hudson 134½; Reading 130½; Ill. scrip 133¼; Toledo 135.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

FLOUR—Quiet and only a few hundred barrels sold. Sales super at $9.50; extra at $9.70@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat slow sale and prices unaltered. Corn quiet; yellow at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Evening, July 20.

COTTON—Without material change; $1.60@1.62.

FLOUR—State and western opened quiet, and closed dull and declining. Sales at $10.50@10.70 for extra state, $10.75 for round hoop Ohio, and $11.75@11.50 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales at $1.73@1.75 for state, and $1.74@1.76 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; $2.30@2.34 for Chicago spg, and $2.40@2.50 for Milwaukee club. Corn little better; new mixed western at $1.64.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet.

WOOL—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, with a good business doing, at $41.00 for mess, $41.50@42.25 for new do, $39.00 for prime, and $39.50@40.00 for prime mess. Beef quiet. Lard scarcely so firm. Butter without decided change.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, inactive and nominal. Corn firmer and more active, with sales of No 2 at $1.39@1.42, latter to arrive. Other grains nominal.

WHISKY—Firmer and held at $1.75.

FREIGHTS—Firmer, to New York wheat 19c, corn 17c, oats 11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 11,877 brls, wheat 19,112 bu, corn 50,763 bu, oats 13,176 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 1,980 brls, wheat 60,540 bu, corn 77,5.0 bu, oats 12,480 bu.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, July 20—1 P. M.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—Seneca, Seneca, 5,200 bu corn; Lady Franklin, Athens, 40 yds cubble and 24 dimension stone; Cayuga, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn; America, Lasalle, 130 tons coal; Montacristo, Lasalle, 155 tons coal.

LATER—9 P. M.—CLEARED—J. L. Alexander, Joliet, 86,314 ft lumber, 10,000 shingles; Republic, Morris, 6,100 ft lumber, 5,000 shingles, 4,800 ft lumber, for Joliet; Seneca, Seneca; Eclipse, Lockport; Conveyance, Athens; S. F. Gale, do; Lady Franklin, do; Sebastopol, Joliet; Maple Leaf, Joliet.

ARRIVED—Peer Park No 2, Utica, 5,500 bu corn; Alice, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; North America, LaSalle, 158 tons coal; H McLennan, Ottawa, 5,4.0 bu corn; Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn; Northwest, LaSalle, 2,018 bu corn; A Lincoln, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 148 bu wheat; Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,900 bu corn; Cataract, LaSalle, 4,800 bu corn, 600 bu oats, 170 bu rye; Lemont, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Resolute, Athens, 80 yds ruble stone; E Burnham, Prison, 75 yds ruble stone.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.		Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.			
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.		*8:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.		*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.		*8:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.			
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.		5:20 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.		1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.		2:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.		3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.		11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.		8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.		*10:00 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.		‡8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.		*8:15 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)			
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.		*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.		‡8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.			
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.		*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.		*10:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.		‡8:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.			
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.		*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.		*10:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.			
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.		*8:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.		*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.		*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.		‡8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:40 p.m.		‡8:35 a.m.
(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)			
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.		8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.		8:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.		8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.		8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.		*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.		*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.		
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.		*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:00 m.		*1:25 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.		*2:20 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.		*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express	9:30 a.m.		5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.		5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.		9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.		7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.		6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.		9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.		6:00 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.		5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.		9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.		6:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.		1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:20 p.m.		8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.		4:25 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge, Wis., July 8th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. C. Tilton, Rev. P. K. RYE of Racine, Wisconsin Conference, and Miss MARY ELIZABETH SLAGG.

At Evanston, Ill., July 20th, 1864 by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Mr. K. V. S. LANSINGH, Jr., of Albany, New York, and Miss OMVEA WEBSTER, daughter of the late Rev. John Dempster, D. D.

Found.

FOUND—A Red Cow, with white face, light on back and hind quarters, which the owner can have by calling on M. FITZGERALD foot Michigan at North Water streets, opposite Sugar Refinery, proving property and paying charges.
jy21-n811-1t

W. E. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE Agent, will attend to the renting of Dwellings, Stores and Offices; also and to the collection of rents and payment of taxes for estates. Office 211 West Madison street. Post office address, Box 196. West Randolph P. O., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Carpenters and laborers who understand handling timber, to work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel Crib. DULL & GOWEN, Contractors.
jy17-n316-6t

New Advertisements.

CIRCULAR

TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING TO OUR

Unparalleled Success,

We have taken store adjoining, which we have fitted up for

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Clothing Department,

And we now offer to our numerous friends and patrons the LARGEST STOCK of Gents' Furnishing Goods in Chicago,

AT RETAIL,

(At Wholesale Prices.)

Comprising in part Superior Dress Shirts, Traveling shirts in great variety, Extra Fine Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Boys Bows and Collars, STEEL COLLARS, &c.

GLOVES.

Of Silk Lisle, Perlin, Alex. Kid, Jouvan Kid, Bajou's Kids, Duval's do, Coveney's Kids, Super Driving Gloves, Dog Skin Gloves, Calf Made Gloves, Castor do, French Buck Military Gloves.

HOSIERY.

Of English Super. Stout, French, German, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, Merino, Brown and White Cotton, Mixed Cotton, Shaker Hand Knit Socks, Super White, &c, &c.

SUSPENDERS OF EVERY GRADE.

Traveling Bags.

UNDERWEAR.

Of Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen Merino, India Gauze, Bro. Cotton Jean, Shetland Flannel, Clouded Mixed Cashmere, Lambs Wool, Portsmouth Plain Stout White Merino, Ribbed White Merino, Mixed Ribbed, Plain Mixed, &c., &c., Red Flannel, Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Gentlemen requiring anything in the outfitting line will do well to examine our present stock, as we shall continue to sell at

VERY MODERATE PRICES,

Notwithstanding the fearfully high prices now prevailing everywhere, as we have upwards of a Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of choice goods laid in at old prices. To purchasers of

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

We desire to call your attention to our large stock of elegant

DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, of every grade in great variety, Choice Styles of PANTS and VESTS, of every shade and color, superbly made and trimmed,

AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Having connections with all the largest manufacturing establishments in New York, together with home facilities, we enjoy superior advantages for supplying the very best goods at the lowest possible rates. The styles will be found to excel anything made in the Northwest, and the workmanship far exceeds anything heretofore offered in this market, and is so acknowledged by all who patronize our establishment. We also make to order garments of every description at short notice, at a SMALL ADVANCE on the prices of our Ready-Made Clothing.

We would call particular attention of parents and guardians to our

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Clothing Department,

Consisting of Suits of every grade from fine to medium; also a fine assortment of Cloths by the yard or made to order.

We keep none but good goods, sell cheap for cash, and shall spare no efforts to please and satisfy all persons who may favor us with their patronage. We would suggest to all those who can to

Visit us Early in the Day,

For our store is more crowded in the afternoon and evening. Thanking the citizens of Chicago for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past year, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BARTLETT,

131 and 133 Randolph Street,

SHERMAN HOUSE BLOCK.

jy21-n404-1t 4thp

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT WHOLESALE.

100 doz. Fine Shetland Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.

100 doz. White Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.

200 doz. Stout White Merino Shirts and Drawers.

100 doz. Ribbed White Merino Shirts and Drawers.

200 doz. Mixed Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.

300 doz. Plain Mixed Shirts and Drawers.

75 doz Fine Shetland Traveling Shirts.

100 doz. Belnap Check Traveling Shirts.

100 doz. Calico and Gingham Shirts.

100 doz. Hickory Shirts and Overalls.

100 doz. White Dress Shirts.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS OF EVERY GRADE.

Suspenders, Linen Collars, Paper Collars of every manufacture extant. Gloves, Hosiery, Linen and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Having purchased our entire stock in May, before the recent advance, we are enabled to offer goods at the very lowest market rates. We are also in receipt of goods direct from manufacturers every week, which we shall sell at

LOWEST PRICES.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

WM. BARTLETT.

131 and 133 Randolph Street, Sherman House Block.

jy21-n405-1t-4thp

Auction Sales.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES MILNER TAYLOR.

Auctioneer and General Commission Merchant, 81 Randolph st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Is now ready to receive consignments of all kinds of Household Goods, and every description of Merchandise for sale.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

REFERS TO Williard, Broe & Co., S. Stephenson, Chicago Ill.; Champlin Taylor, Sycamore, Ill.; F. Goodwin & Bro., F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, M. D. L. Sharkey, New York City.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

40,000 Cigars, different brands, one elegant Rosewood Case Piano Forte, full 7 octave iron frame with carved legs and case, has a very superior instrument in every way; is entirely new, and will be sold much below its value. jy21-n489-1t 4tp

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

Fine Embroideries and Laces,

Dress Silks, Parasols, Fans, Mitts, Dress and Carriage Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons, Velvets, Dimity, ribbons, Shawls, Linen, Cambric, Cotton, Hose, Gents' Linen Collars, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, being the balance of a retail stock of goods to close business.
jy20-n863-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Brussels Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock A. M. At Dwelling House No. 38 Pride Place, between Van Buren and Jackson sts., near Halsted st., W. D.

The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor Suits in Mahogany, Brussels Carpets, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mirrors, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, 15 cords of Wood.
jy19-n386-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF Dry Goods, All-Wool Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington sts., a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Delaines, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Dress Goods, &c.

ALSO—A large and choice lot of 6-4 All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies Cloths, Tweeds, &c.

PARASOLS—An invoice of Ladies' Silk Parasols. The above stock is fresh, and just from the East, can be seen on the morning of sale.
jy17-n316-5t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES, BOOKS, CIGARS, PLATED WARE, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Oval Frame Plate Mirror, Paintings, Engravings, and Standard Books.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, best quality—Tea Castors, with Cut Bottles, Ice Pitchers, Ice Urn, Tea and Coffee Pots, Waiters, three sizes, Tea Sets, Goblets, Mugs, Fancy Ware. Table Cutlery. Carvers and Forks, Water Pitchers, Call Bells, &c.
jy17-n186-6t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of

MR. TOM VANCE,

The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist.

Engagement of

MR. LEW SIMMONS,

The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.

MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,

MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,

MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,

MR. PETE LEE.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8¼.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements.

IMMENSE HIT.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 21th,

Will be presented the successful moral drama of

THE DRUNKARD; or, The Fallen Saved.

Edward Middleton	Mr. Frank Aiken
Bill Dowton	John Dillon
Mary Wilson	Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Mrs. Spindle	Mrs. Stonall
GRAND DANCE	JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with POOR PILLICODDY.

John Peter Pellicoddy — Mr. John Dillon.

The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS STONEALL.

WANTED—12 young ladies for the Corps de Ballet.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,

Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,

MR. WM. WARREN,

Universally acknowledged as the first Comedian of the age, supported by the best company in the West.

WEDNESDAY and every evening until further notice, the celebrated Museum Comedy, written expressly for Mr. Warren by Dr J. S. Jones, of Boston, entitled

THE SILVER SPOON.

Jefferson S. Batkins, member from Cranberry Centre — Mr. WM. WARREN.

Grand Dance — Mlle Augusta.

To conclude with the new Farce TURN HIM OUT.

Nicodemus Nobbs — Mr. ...

WANTED—20 young ladies to assist in a grand spectacle about to be produced. Apply to Mr. MYERS at the back door of the theatre between 10 and 11 o'clk.

Excursions.

A GRAND PIC-NIC

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

CHICAGO COOPERS' ASSOCIATION NO. 1,

At Shram's Grove, on Clybourne avenue,

JULY 24th, 1864.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—J. Sants, J. G. Smith, Abel Bery, E. Leonard, T. Hasey.

We solicit all other Cooper Associations of Chicago and all friends, to join us in a day's sport.

Refreshments to be furnished on the grounds.

☞ Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band.

Marshal of the Day, J. Sants; Assistant Marshal, T. Hasey. jy21-n386-3t 4tp

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers

PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5	Friday	July 1
Monday	July 18	Friday	July 15
Friday	July 29	Monday	July 25
Wednesday	Aug. 10	Tuesday	Aug. 16
Wednesday	Aug. 24	Wednesday	Aug. 31
Tuesday	Sept. 6	Wednesday	Sept. 14
Saturday	Sept. 17	Tuesday	Sept. 27
Friday	Sept. 30	Friday	Oct. 7
Thursday	Oct. 13	Friday	Oct. 21
Wednesday	Oct. 26		
Thursday	Nov. 3		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,400 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to

A. E. GOODRICH, Agent, Chicago.

H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

jy5-n664-lm 4tp

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—A situation as Traveling Agent or Salesman, by an experienced man. Can give the best of references. Address Drawer 6466, or FINLEY & CO's Agency. Also a situation wanted by an experienced man who thoroughly understands the grain business.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D B HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. jy21-n550-6t

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article at a profit of 100 per cent. Forty-seven have been sold for one township, in two weeks, at a profit of $150. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room No. 11, or send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6387, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Capital required from $15 to $100. jy20-n340-2t

WANTED—Agents in every County, to sell by subscription a new and important work, from the pen of one of the ablest and most graphic writers, relating to subjects which at the present time engage the profound attention and interest of thinking men throughout the loyal states. It will contain one royal octavo vol. of 700 pages, and will sell at $3.50 per copy. To men of character and ability, who can appreciate a work far above ordinary merit, and who understand how to introduce it thoroughly to others, we are prepared to offer extra inducements. Exclusive territory given. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. jy20-n381-1t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age." An instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likeness. Terms and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 225 Broadway, New York. jy21-n583-6t

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size 19x13. Mrs U. S. GRANT says "it is the only picture that is correct one that has been published." Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Liberal inducements to agents. Agents wanted in every part of the country. Agents supplied by R. B. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 88 Lake street, Post Office Box 4422. jy15-n95-1m

WANTED—Agents. Just ready. A splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, beautifully ornamented with six appropriate designs for the border. Pronounced by every body to be the richest thing of the kind yet published. Size 19 by 24 inches. Sent free on receipt of price, $1.50. Also Portraits of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT and MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN in the same style and price. Also Portraits of OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES, 9 by 12 inches. Price 25 cents each or five for $1.00. Agents and Ladies wanted everywhere to sell the above. Address S. B. TREAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for Schmuck er's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is now too well and favorably known to need comment. Also agents for the popular army book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which agents are remarkably successful. Price $1.25. Send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy14-n13-101

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics without a preparation, even Hose and Toweling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents—retail price. R. B LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-n58-1m

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.50. Circular and terms sent by R. B. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy6-n428-1m

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of them. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. R. B. LANDON, wholesale agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. je28 n77-1m

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. myl1-n538-8m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—To rent with or without board, a pleasant front room, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at 330 Illinois street, three blocks from Rush street bridge. References required. jy21-n41-8t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a room and board at 20 Third avenue. Reference required. A German or Norwegian girl wanted at same place. jy21-n410-1t

BOARDING.—One furnished room to rent with board suitable for two gentlemen, at 64 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. jy21-n480-1t

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished rooms, also furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board at 281 West Randolph st., corner of Sangamon. References exchanged. jy21-n434-2t

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen wishing a pleasant room with board near the Post Office, can be accommodated by applying at 114 East Madison street. References required. jy21-n433-3t

BOARDING.—A large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen, can be obtained with board by applying at 144 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. jy21-n439-2t

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of front rooms, with closets, and one single room to let, with board, at 49 Van Buren street, east of State. jy21-n399-3t

BOARDING.—A suit of very pleasant unfurnished front rooms to let with board; also a suit of rooms with the furniture for sale, at 71 South Carpenter street, West Side. jy19-n301-1t

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to rent with board at 19 Michigan avenue. jy18-n32-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and good board can be had at the Jeannes House 100 South Clark street. Also, two or three suits of unfurnished rooms for families. If called for soon. jy19-n246-6t GAYLORD & STEELE, Proprietors.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and several pleasant chambers to rent with or without board at 456 State street. jy13-n265-3t

Lost

LOST—Or stolen from Cottage Grove on the 10th instant, a span of Mares, one bay and the other chestnut. The bay one has two white hind feet, small spot of white on her back near the shoulder and another at the back of her left ear. The chestnut has a small white spot in her forehead and a speck of white on her right side. A reward of fifteen dollars will be paid for their return, or for information leading to their recovery, by M. E. ... LEY at Sherman Cattle Yards, Cottage Grove avenue. jy21-n390-3t

LOST—$5 Reward will be paid to the gentleman who found the Black and Tan Dog lost near the corner of Lasalle and Van Buren streets. Return to the depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Ticket office. jy21-n401-3t SAM. A. LEWIS.

LOST—On Indiana street, or on Rush between Indiana street and the bridge, a black lace veil. A reward will be paid for its recovery at 173 Indiana street. jy21-n403-3t

For Sale

FOR SALE—Brick Store on Water street, and fifty feet and two dwelling houses on Van Buren street, near State. J. W. WAUGHOP, 48 Clark street, up stairs. jy21-n462-3t

FOR SALE—A new Yacht, 30 feet keel, 8 feet beam, 3 feet hold. A fine sailing model, schooner rigged. The hull, without rigging, can be seen north of the foot of Twelfth street, between the railroad and outer breakwater. Apply at 405 South Clinton street, or address P. O. Box 1281. jy21-n550-1w

FOR SALE—A Bakery and fixtures—now doing a good business. Everything nearly new. Reason for selling, sickness. For particulars, inquire at 56 North Clark street, cor. Michigan. jy21-n373-2t

FOR SALE—A Grocery Store and West Market, in a good location, doing a thriving business. Also, a Dwelling to rent in connection with the same, suitable for a small family. A rare chance for a man with a small capital. Address P. O. Box 1980. jy21-n445-3t

FOR SALE—The fixtures and good will of a saloon and boarding house, with 5 beds, &c., &c. will be sold very cheap. Inquire at 135 Kinzie street, corner of Lasalle. jy21-n440-1t

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade.

The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:

A new Steam Saw Mill, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per annum—with "gang" saws, circular and upright saws, lath and shingle mills, with ample docks and a boom holding three (3) millions of feet of logs, a large boarding house, barn, shops and tenement houses, and upwards of 280 acres of lands adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the State of Michigan. Also the Schooner Emma, one half of the Schooner Oden. Also, if desired, eleven to twelve thousand acres of choice Pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon River, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms as to price. And deferred payments may run one to four years at seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer 5960, Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time in a few hours ride on the Propellers G. J. Truesdell or Ottawa, which make semi-weekly trips to Muskegon from Chicago during the season of navigation.
jy20-n357-3w S. N. WILCOX.

FOR SALE—A Newspaper Office doing a good business in a flourishing city in Northern Illinois. Reason for selling—Proprietor in the army. Politics—Republican. For further particulars address C. H. SCRIVEN, 53 Dearborn street, Chicago. jy21-n361-6t

FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of one of the best saloons on the North Side, now doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 440 Chicago Post Office. "Direct "J. C." jy21-n345-6t

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 28 feet long; engine 12 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, with one upright. Heading, lath and shingle machine; all in good running order. Will also sell 140 acres of Timbered land at the same place. For further particulars address H. C. RICHMAN, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, Mich. Mills, State street, Chicago. jy20-n339-1t

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Groceries, Crockery, &c. Any one wishing to engage in the retail trade will do well to address Box 2066 for particulars. jy21-n347-3t

FOR SALE—A new frame house with store 20x60, with four years lease of ground, No. 169 West Lake street, between Union and Desplaines streets, can be bought cheap. For further particulars inquire at the place. jy20 n46-1w

FOR SALE—A good second hand Top Buggy. Can be seen at the Novelty Works, Adams street, near State. A BARGAIN. jy19-n345-3t

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a first-class boarding house, doing a good business, with from forty to fifty boarders in a central location. A four-story brick house with thirty five rooms. Rent $1,600 per year—situated 285 South Clark street. Reason for selling ill health of the proprietor. Address Post Office Box 2730. jy19 n241-6t

FOR SALE—Engine and Boilers, 40 horse power, nearly as good as new of our own manufacture. Apply at once to Eagle Works Manufacturing Company. F. W. GATES, Pres't. jy9-n54-3t

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, one half of the best built water mill in Indiana, three miles from Lafayette, on a never failing stream. Five run best French bur stone—cost $18,000—228 acres of land, 80 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Land worth the price asked for the whole. Price $8,000. Terms easy. Inquire of E. TEOMAS, Bloomington, Illinois. jy19-n289-7t

FOR SALE—50,000 pounds City Sugar Cured Hams canvassed or loose, at 221 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill. jy19-n278-3t

FOR SALE—A first class Confectionery, with a fine Ice Cream Saloon attached, well located and doing a good business. A rare chance for any person with a limited capital. For particulars address Post Office Box 491, Chicago, Ill. jy17-n152-5t

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taking out of Walker, Bronson & Co's Elevator. Three full sets of elevators, 16 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c. &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES, 28 Furnishing House, 28 Market street. jy17 n171-1w

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 24 feet long, 40 in diameter, two 15 inch flues; each fire front and grates complete. Price $90 each. Apply to HORACE BARD, 97 North Canal street Chicago. jy16-n128-1t

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 105 West Lake street. jy15-n161-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, the schooner rigged boat S. A. Robson, 30 feet long, 8 feet 4 inches beam, and 3½ deep. Can be seen opposite the Gas Works, West Side. Apply to CHAS. COPPER, 2 Kinzie street, or address P. O. Box 2331, Chicago. jy14-n869-6t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—First class residences. On Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, brick house, lot 40x170 ft. $24,000; on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court, frame house, lot 40x170, $15,500; on Huron street, North Division, near Cass street, brick house, lot 38x 05 $16,500; on Wabash avenue, lot 36x170, first class frame house, $20,000; on Michigan avenue, lot 40x170, first class brick house, $30,000; on Indiana avenue, near Buena Vista, brick house $16,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7, Metropolitan Block. ja30-n389-1t

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Park avenue, near Union Park. The house is new two story frame, containing eleven rooms finished in a superior manner, with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 125 to an alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. W. POLLAY at Webster & Gage's, 91 Lake street.

FOR SALE—40 feet by 165 feet on State street with good house, $8,000. Two Price Dwellings on Illinois street near State street. Choice Residence on Wabash avenue. Fine Residence on Michigan avenue. A block of eight brick dwellings in West Division at $40,000, are all large houses, well rented, and block of the Residence Property in one of the leading avenues; a block of Residence Property in the West Division; 75 feet on Michigan avenue, near Twentieth street; 80 feet on Indiana avenue near Eighteenth street; Two Houses and Lots on Chicago avenue, and 25 feet by 100 feet on Michigan avenue North. I also sell, &c. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 13 Clark street Room No. 5. jy21-n214-8t

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. An excellent house and lot 25x150, West Side; an excellent lot, 100x120, North Side, cor. of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street.

GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
jy19-n284-6t

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

South and North Clark street business property, renting well.

Washington street property near the Court House. Michigan avenue brick house, with barn and all modern improvements, $20,000. Also vacant lots. Marble front first class dwelling in North Division. An elegant residence in a good neighborhood. Dwelling east of Rush street for $5,000. A very excellent house on West Division for $4,500. West Washington street 33 feet facing south near the Park. Park avenue, one lot 30 feet for $50 per foot, near Lincoln.

Very choice residence lots on all the avenues and in each Division.

Farms and suburban homes on long credit and cheap.

A large fund on hand for investment. jy17-n182-6t

FOR SALE—Choice Property. Two first-class Marble Front Stores on Lake-st. Two first-class Dwellings on Wabash avenue. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy16-n144-10

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,800. Rent $25 per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. je22-n157-1m

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. A Farm of 98 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, &c., within eleven miles of the city. Inquire at 43 Wells street. jy21-n436-3t

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of 50 acres under plow, 80 under Meadow and pasture, and 50 of timber. Will be sold low for cash. Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n438-3t

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., containing 240 acres of highly cultivated, easy, rolling land; large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n440-3t

FOR SALE—Evanston and Fruit Farm for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. This noted farm—the fruit upon which renders it specially remunerative as well as attractive—is now offered for sale on reasonable terms, and credit if desired. The tract will be sold in parcels if purchasers should so prefer it. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, or to THOS. FREEMAN, 134 Randolph street. jy21 n439-3t

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill, large substantial building, four run stone, grinds 200 to 250 barrels per day, machinery nearly new, excellent facilities for obtaining wheat, barrels, fuel and labor, also for the sale and shipment of flour, feed, &c. Price $10,000—one-half can remain on mortgage. CROWELL & CO., Racine, Wis. jy16 n59-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A rare chance. A Store to let and fixtures for sale—suitable for any business. 147 South Clark-st. jy21-n405-3t

TO RENT—House containing 7 rooms, and furniture for sale. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 174 State street, or on the premises, second house South of 24th street, on Prairie avenue. jy21-n362-1w

TO RENT—Furnished lodgings. The commodious and well ventilated building, 19 South Water street, near Michigan avenue, has been newly furnished for lodgings for gentlemen. Parlors, suites of rooms and single rooms to rent by the week or month. Rooms furnished with gas, water, and kept in order. jy21-n322-1t

TO RENT—The Cottage House 338 North Lasalle street, containing seven rooms, with pantry, closets, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 208 South Water st. jy19 n273-3t

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & N. B. WHITTEMORE & CO. 81 Lake street. jy15-n580-1t

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Wanted, I am an officer, am 22 years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, brown hair, black eyes, black moustache, weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. I flatter myself I am good-looking. I possess a good competence, have a fine education, can play on the piano and sing tenor; have an irreproachable character, I neither drink, chew tobacco, nor smoke; I never gamble. I desire correspondence with any worthy young lady to whom it would be agreeable—to be derived from an intelligent correspondence with me would be agreeable. Photographs will be exchanged to any young lady desiring correspondence with me. Address Lieut. M. V. WILSON, Co. H, 20th Wis., Memphis, Tenn. jy21-n486-1t

Estrayed.

STRAYED—July 16th, from the C. B. & Q. R. R. barn, corner of Meagher and Union streets one dark-brown Mare, seven years old, about fifteen hands high, with a good tie and has a white spot on his forehead. The person giving information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. jy21-n434-3t F. L. NERD, Agent.

STRAYED—$10 Reward. Strayed from the premises, 507 Wabash avenue, a bright red cow, medium size, one horn broken off at the end. Whoever will return her at above number will receive above reward. jy20-n311-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—Bridge Carpenters on a car yard on the North Branch. FOR... ARD, 261 South Water street.

WANTED—House Carpenters. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at... Wells street.

WANTED—A Conductor on the Street Cars, for which $10 will be... Address "F." P. O. Box 387, Galesburg Ill. jy21-n363-3t

WANTED—Board and rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders, by two young gentlemen. Address Box 416, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply at Dr. HITCHCOCK'S office, ... street, corner of Harmon Court, between ... 11 and 12 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—To rent, a ... House with a capacity of from ... per day, with all modern improvements. ... Box 317.

WANTED—Immediately. ... wanted for three young men to a family on the North side, not to exceed ... Address "J. B. J.," Post Printing Office.

WANTED—Four first class ... cutters, to whom the highest wages will be paid by C. REISSIG & CO., West Jackson ... the River.

WANTED—A situation as Nurse by a young, healthy woman who ... to take the child to her own home. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED.—We want an experienced Book-keeper. One ... commission preferred. jy21-n458-3t PARKER, CULTON & ...

WANTED.—A thorough book-keeper and accountant desires a situation. Refers to present employers. Address "A. ..." Office Box 397.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a suit of unfurnished rooms, ... and location. Address "R M," Tribune ... jy21-n441-3t

WANTED—A situation as ... or shipping clerk in a forwarding ... railroad depot, by a man of several years ... Apply by letter to "A B," Chicago Post ... jy21 n484-3t

WANTED—Two good sober ... to shoe horses at my shop in St. Paul, ... sota. Good wages and steady employment ... men. THOMAS WALLACE, Blacksmith ... Street.

WANTED—A Partner, with $5,000, to engage in the Wholesale ... ness in this city. Address, with real ... 247, stating where an interview may be had. jy21-n508-3t

WANTED Some one with ... hundred dollars to join a party who are ... to engage in the hat business. ... lars inquire of J. Q. HOYT, No. ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man a situation as porter in a store or ... wagon; is well acquainted with the city ... both the English and German. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—Board, by a ... man and wife in a pleasant location ... part of the city. Best of reference given ... state price, location, &c. Address ... tion, "FAY," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent for a ... of years, a Flouring Mill with good power and a capacity of about two hundred ... day. Address, stating location, terms, &c. ... Drawer 6,317, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange a ... lly or tailoring Sewing Machine, ... each, new, in perfect order and of the first class ... chines, for Clothing. Would also exchange ... gold watch. Address "J S M," Post Office ... Chicago.

WANTED.—A lady with a ... al of $700 or $800, wishes to engage ... respectable and paying business. Would ... pursuit which would require a residence in ... or some large town. Address "BUSI... 3308, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A middle aged ... tleman wishes to correspond with some ... lady, or widow without encumbrance. ... pastime, &c. All communications strictly ... dential. Address JOHN J. JONES, P. O. ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Being a stranger in Chicago, I am willing to pay $50 to any person procuring for me a situation as clerk in a railroad, or as assistant book-keeper ... in a store, or in some commercial business ... "K. R.," Post Office Box ... jy21-n450-3t

WANTED—To Rent a ... ble and pleasantly located dwelling ... modern improvements, and to contain ... rooms, ... a careful and permanent renter by ... drawer 6491 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Teachers and ... National Correspondents is ... to all vacancies for, or ... cilitate introduction and educational ... dress (with stamp) "American ... 773 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—To Rent. A ... sized, well furnished house, with all ... ern improvements. Would purchase ... if of a good character. Location ... Side. Address P. O. Box 5,844, stating ...

WANTED—A School ... rienced Teacher—a graduate of ... wishes a situation. Would prefer ... academy, but is willing to accept ... Address "Teacher," Cedar Rapids, Iowa. jy20-n323-4t

WANTED.—How high the ... pure the tone, and every ... of those pictures made at BROADWAY ... Photograph Gallery, 171 Clark street ... 50 cents; a large size photograph ... jy20-n377-2t

WANTED—To Rent on A... 15th, 1864, a Cottage of five or six ... respectable locality on the South or W... twenty minutes walk from Clark ... convenient to street car. Address "T ... one office.

WANTED—Copying by a ... ble party. Writes a plain and ... No. 1 references. Work to be done at ... chancery and ... for one week Post Office Box 1127.

WANTED—One girl to wash and iron, and one to do ... paid and good references required ... ... street.

WANTED—A water power ... ing and grist mill. Owners of ... purpose of building a flouring mill ... prices and other particulars. A. ... Ill.

WANTED.—Clerks, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Porters, Barkeepers, ... and Grocery Clerks, Brakemen, ... Business Agency, 28 Dearborn street ...

WANTED—By a good ... a situation in a Protestant family ... ... all West Madison. Also want a ... call and see ... West Madison.

WANTED—To exchange ... in some good railroad town in Indiana ... lots in this city. ... Also to exchange ... acres of land in ... I... or address P. O. Box 1303.

WANTED—A situation as ... or Book-keeper—has ... German; has had several years experience ... is to make himself useful; or any ... mercantile business where ambition ... Address J. AUSTIN, Box ...

WANTED—To employ ... man out of business who has ... earn money faster than by ordinary ... ness. The business requires an ... five hundred to two thousand dollars ... at least five hundred per cent, ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A reliable ... partner, to act as treasurer and ... first-class Hall Entertainment. A good ... a few hundred dollars to invest in the ... come permanently as stated in ... "ENTERTAINMENT," P. O. Drawer ...

WANTED A situation by a ... man by an experienced man who ... the boot and shoe business, clothing ... Can influence good trade, ... Address Drawer 6...., or FINLEY & CO's ... Dearborn street. Help supplied gratis.

WANTED—A Situation as ... keeper by a man of many years ... who can furnish the best of references ... Drawer 6496, or apply at FINLEY & CO's ... Also, a situation wanted as Salesman ... Clerk. ... reference.

WANTED—A young ... years a resident of Chicago, ... pond with a young lady having ... and a good education, and willing to ... her home. Photograph desired ... ... Address "L. P. L.," Box ...

WANTED—A small ... preferred) house on West Side ... sonable rent will be paid. No family ... and wife. Would pay rent in advance ... curity for safety of furniture, &c. ... first-class ground. Address P. ... stating locality, &c., for three days.

WANTED—Situation by a ... tical man who has had several ... rience in saw mill and lumber business ... to be actively employed in some ... or branch of manufacture where an ... vaired. Can furnish the best of ... Address "CLARK," Tribune ...

WANTED—Information ... erine Kelleher, a Dressmaker ... when last heard from was living in ... formation concerning her will be ... to T. Harrington at the Schell House ... by letter addressed to him, Box ...

WANTED—A situation as ... Salesman, or Assistant ... young man of good character and ... lines in a wholesale or retail ... cotton goods ... ployers. Address C. ...

WANTED—Good Canvassers ... sell my new engraving entitled ... Furlough." Engraved by John ... of ... agents wanted ... this engraving ... 40 Portland Block. P. O. Box ... for terms, &c., to SAMUEL FIKE ...

WANTED—To hire or ... shares a saw mill or stave ... tion where the services of a ... business qualifications, will ... and a position in the ... a engineer. Reference ... SMALL, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To rent ... privilege of buying, a ... or four rooms, with ... in the neighborhood of a ... a healthy location, ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Young ladies ... to learn Dress Cutting by ... and patented chart. It is ... handiest to use of all ... colleges ... United States and Canadas ... at 165 West Madison street ...

WANTED—To purchase ... two good second-hand ... double harness ... and a purchaser ... at the same ... for sale. One ... family horse ... at a low price ...

WANTED—For the ... in the Quartermaster's ... Louis, ... and ... BABCOCK, Government Agent.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. | NUMBER 10.

"make them equal at least to one-half the national expenditure." Congress would pass no bill adequate to carry out this policy. Had it been carried out the amount of Government securities and legal tender to be put on the market within the past year would have been less than it has been by $180,000,000. Would not this have prevented much of the depreciation in currency and rise in gold? Which, then, is responsible to this extent, Chase or Congress? And yet Chase has been falsely held responsible before the country as a physician, whose prescriptions are destroyed, instead of followed, is often held responsible for the fate of a patient whom his remedies would have saved.

Again, from the outset, Chase has demanded that the local banks, by taxing their circulation out of existence, be prevented from running their currency mills to swamp the Government credit. Too many members of Congress were stockholders in those banks, and preferred the supposed interests of their pockets to those of the country. For this reason only Congress would not carry out this policy. Hence we have more than three hundred millions more of paper currency abroad than we should have had if Mr. Chase's policy had been followed. The people have virtually loaned that amount to the local banks, when they would have much preferred to loan it to the Government. Much of it, indeed, they have virtually given, as many of these local banks will fail the moment they are required to redeem. In this failure of Congress to tax out of existence the circulation of the local banks, they have through the legal tender act, enabled them to expand their issues without security, to depreciate greenbacks as fast as their own currency, by reason whereof they can always get the greenbacks to redeem their own, and can go on issuing millions upon millions without stint or limit. Here, therefore, is this bottomless pit, into which a Congress of State bankers or their friends compel the Government and people to pour their wealth without reimbursement, breaking down the one, impoverishing the other, raising all prices, and depreciating all Government securities. Chase, the patriotic and able financier, looks on at the work of ruin which his own and the country's enemies have wrought, finds himself blamed because of the consequences of their policies, and now at last, on the 29th ult., he formally renews his demands on Congress for a change of policy.

He estimates the expenses of the coming year at $800,000,000, one-half of which only should be raised by loans. The revenue bill passed by Congress will raise with every other means of income but $313,000,000. He asks such amendments as will raise the other $82,000,000. Congress refuses. Thereupon he resigns his portfolio. Mr. Fessenden is appointed to the vacancy. He is an able financier, and were Mr. Chase to have been sacrificed we could have named no better successor; and we believe the same financial sagacity which has compelled Mr. Chase to pursue the course he has will operate on Mr. Fessenden to follow in his footsteps. We may therefore expect those who have pursued Chase with their maledictions not long to follow Fessenden with their faint praise.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The rebels seek to make the impression that no advantage has been gained by the advance of Gen. Grant upon Richmond. They knew it would be a damaging impression, produced by the destructive raids which have been made on all sides of their capital; that it would lead to the feeling that their chief city was beleaguered, and their army was powerless to help it. How should such impression be removed? How, but by sending a force to rage about Washington in the same way, and to show that what we could do to disturb and distress them, they could do to disturb and distress us? This does not at all conflict with the other object; but both work together, viz: that of getting supplies; for the rebels want supplies in Virginia as badly as they want relief from Grant's army, and in fact both wants are in a manner one.

We may thus be sure that the force is pretty large, for it would answer them no purpose to send a small one, which could be scattered and destroyed by any of the parties we have had raiding about in Virginia. In order to do its work thoroughly, they must have force sufficient to stand its ground and scatter its thieving parties in all directions with impunity. But it is not probable that any very large force has been detailed from Petersburg for the object, for two reasons. One, that it would not be safe, and the other, that it would not be necessary. It would not be safe, because Grant is not to be neglected, even with intrenchments. If Lee sends away his army, he does it at the peril of all he has in Virginia. Nor is it necessary, because the rebels have a large force which has been scattered about here and there attending to various jobs of work, and which could be combined for a raid about Washington. Breckinridge met Sigel with a goodly sized army. They had a force at Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and elsewhere, out of which, with a division or two of Lee's army they could easily combine 30,000 men. And such a body could gather 15,000 more of bushwhackers, militia, and citizens for a special enterprise; so that there is no difficulty in accounting for the force in Maryland.

But how far can it succeed? As to its plundering, we have no doubt it will be a splendid success for the rebels. Indeed, it is already a success. Its beasts and merchandise are to-day stringing into Richmond in a perfect cloud. As to its moral impression, it will amount to little permanently. For the present it causes a prodigious flurry; but the difference is that this force will have to withdraw, and when it does, nothing will be left of it, and the distance it will have to go will preclude its repetition very quickly. It is done at arm's length, and our people will be on the lookout for another of the kind. Consequently all its losses will be repaired, and all its effects disappear, as soon as it is gone. We cannot for a moment admit that it will be tolerated where it is, any longer than till our forces assemble to overthrow it.

But with Richmond the case is slightly different. Grant's army is still there, and we hope and believe is to remain there till Richmond is taken. Consequently his raids can be renewed as often as it suits him. It is his fault if he do not keep the communications of Richmond cut. He has his hand on its throat; he is close at its side—not with a few thousands on an expedition 200 miles away, but upon a near and secure base, with water communications, and a splendid navy to support him.

The rebels will not take as much as they hoped, by their motion. They will get more than we wish, because they will get supplies; and it is a sad thing that we are not yet waked up to the fact, that their return North for supplies is as sure to be an annual occurrence as the continuation of the war. Let nobody be alarmed, then. It is easy by this time to see both the aim and the result of this matter.

☞ A Copperhead paper cooly says in speaking of the causes of the war:

"Giving credence to the years of teachings and of threats indulged in by the anti-slavery party, the South deemed its safety endangered, and without waiting for an overt act of the new administration, it plunged into secession. Knowing this state of things, Democrats believed that the first step to bring the South back to its allegiance should be to dispossess the present party of its power."

How does this expectation tally with the fact that the whole work of secession was matured and perfected during the last Democratic Administration? The Democratic party was deliberately rent in twain at the Charleston Convention, before Mr. Lincoln was nominated. The Southern wing of the party repudiated squatter sovereignty long before the election of 1860, and gave ample warning to the Northern wing, that if it insisted on nominating Douglas the South would bolt and smash the party. It was the teachings of squatter sovereignty and the nomination of Douglas that plunged the Southern Democracy first into secession from the party, and next from the Union. If the Northern Democrats had swallowed the Lecompton Constitution and the doctrine of slavery protection, and had discarded Douglas, and agreed to support Jeff. Davis or Breckinridge for President, the "South" would have remained in the Union, and there would be no war, as the Republicans would have quietly acquiesced in the election of either of these "Democratic" leaders.

To replace the "Democrats" in power would merely have the effect of humiliating and dishonoring the country in the eyes of the world, as the Democrats would attempt to placate the rebels by making disgraceful concessions, which the latter would spurn with scorn and contempt, whereupon the Northern "Democracy" having played out their cards, would sign the death warrant of the Union by making a disunion peace, and turning over the dishonored fragments of the Republic to their successors. This is what would happen if the people should "dispossess the present party in power," and hand over the Government to the Copperheads.

THE RAID OVER.

Now that the rebel raid into Maryland is over, apparently, by the undisturbed withdrawal of the rebels with their entire plunder, it is time for the people of the North to feel and declare that the whole affair from beginning to end is deeply humiliating and disgraceful to the Government and to the Northern people, especially to those of the States immediately threatened. It is humiliating to the Government, for had the draft been adequately enforced throughout the Eastern States, and especially in the State of Pennsylvania, as it should have been, the invasion would not have occurred, or if attempted would have been met in such force as to have made it a rebel disaster instead of triumph. It is disgraceful to the Northern people, because within twelve hours travel of the invaders were a population exceeding that of the entire rebel Confederacy. The rebels, after defeating Hunter, Sigel and Sullivan, the former commanding probably 10,000, the two latter but four or five thousand, cross into Maryland, leisurely and deliberately. With a scornful contempt of our means of opposing them, which indicates either a knowledge of the inadequacy of our force, or a reckless disregard of danger, of which we ought to have availed ourselves to make them suffer for their impudent temerity, they no sooner get into Maryland than they apparently separate in all directions for plunder and rapine. Three or four hundred cavalry make a feint upon the Washington intrenchments; another eighty capture a train between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Railroad and telegraphic communication with the North is severed, and kept, so while for five day their whole infantry and cavalry are plundering, unpursued and undisturbed the farmers of Maryland. From the immense State of Pennsylvania, it is stated that but two regiments move, and these are blacks. In New York the first two or three days are spent in determining which regiments shall go. By the time this is determined, none are needed. While the rebels are on the advance, correspondents inflame the country by stating their numbers "reliably" at 45,000. No sooner do the rebels withdraw than they disgust the country by reducing the figure to 10,000. We shall still endeavor, out of decent self-respect, to believe the force to be as large as possible. But neither the cause of the nation, our reputation for courage, nor the credit of the administration will suffer, if the war develops no more such triumphs as are won when these horse thieves quietly embark for the south side of the Potomac.

SHODDY.

The incorruptible party of John B. Floyd, Howell Cobb and Jeff. Davis is becoming painfully oppressed with the consciousness of its unnatural, involuntary and inconvenient virtue. Because it has not for four years had the monopoly of offices and contracts as formerly, it labors to persuade the world that its "corruption hath put on incorruption," and that its partial abstemiousness from stealing is the result of its own virtue instead of having been compelled by the watchfulness of the Administration. Democrats are unable to conceive of an Administration apart from the idea of the "stealings." They therefore assume that stealing is going on, and unless their hands are in the bag they conclude that somebody's else must be.

For the past four years the "Democrats" have had from two-thirds to three-fourths of the fat contracts and jobs in the gift of this Administration. The "Government," as the Copperheads style the President, has acted on the supposition that Republicans would stand by the flag without being paid for it, while the "Democrats" would not. None but avowed traitors have been excluded from the opportunity to serve their country as contractors or office-holders. The fact that of the first 230 Generals commissioned, 200 were Democrats, is a fair sample of the Administration policy in this respect. If the Copperhead papers want to enter on an investigation of the question whether Democrats or Republicans have sold most shoddy to the Government, or to find out which has been the "shoddy" party during this as well as other periods of the Government, they had better back down in advance. When the leopard changes his spots or the lion his skin the Democracy will cease to be the "shoddy party."

Obituary.

George P. Morris died at his residence in New York city, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Morris was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1802. At an early age he removed to New York, where he commenced his literary career by writing for the journals, particularly the New York *Gazette* and the *American*, to the first of which he contributed verses as early as his fifteenth year. In August 1823, in conjunction with Samuel Woodworth, he commenced the publication of the New York *Mirror*, which was discontinued December 31, 1842, under the financial disasters of the times. In 1843 Mr. Morris associated himself with Mr. Willis in the publication of the *New Mirror*, and in 1844 established the *Evening Mirror*, a daily paper. At the close of 1845 he commenced alone a weekly journal called the *National Press*, the title of which was in November, 1846, changed to that of the *Home Journal*, since which time it has been conducted by himself and Mr. Willis. As a song writer, however, rather than a journalist, Mr. Morris has acquired his chief reputation. Of his "Woodman Spare that Tree" several millions of copies are said to have been circulated. In 1853 Mr. Morris also published a volume entitled "The Deserted Bride and other Poems," and he has edited a volume of "American Melodies," consisting of songs by upward of two hundred and fifty American writers, and, in conjunction with Mr. Willis, the "Prose and Poetry of Europe and America." In 1837 he produced a successful drama, founded on incidents in the American revolution, entitled "Briercliff"; and in 1842 he wrote the libretto of "The Maid of Saxony," an opera set to music by Charles E. Horn. He has also published a volume of prose sketches entitled "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots" (1838). Mr. Morris has resided for many years at Undercliff, a country seat on the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point, and has been Brigadier General in the New York State Militia.

☞ It would be very agreeable of course if Captain Winslow could get possession of the prisoners he claims from the sunken Alabama. But it is manifestly idle to expect to gain them now. It has been announced that he made demand of them; but of whom did he demand them? If of the Captain of the Deerhound, he made his demand too late. He should have made it while he had the opportunity of enforcing it. The Deerhound was under his guns, with the pirates on board, and he could easily have brought her to with a shot. But it is too late to claim anything of her when she has escaped with her prey. If he made his demand upon the British government, he is still more at fault, for the British government has not had Semmes in its possession. The Deerhound was a private craft, and not a government vessel; and Captain Winslow has no more claims upon the government for him now than before the fight. It is a great misfortune, growing out of a great mistake on Captain Winslow's part, that Semmes should have been allowed to escape in the way he did; but we suspect there is no earthly help for it now.

☞ A key to the policy of the President to be pursued towards Vallandigham has been recently given in a meeting between the Kentucky delegation to Congress and Mr. Lincoln relative to the case of Colonel Wolford. This officer it will be remembered, was arrested by General Burbridge and sent to Washington, where he has since remained, reporting daily to the War Department. In answer to the request that the order of General Burbridge be rescinded, the President replied that he should not depart from the policy before pursued concerning Vallandigham. Mr. Mallory remarked that the Vallandigham order was inoperative, that individual having returned to Ohio. Mr. Lincoln replied in substance, that he had no official knowledge of Vallandigham's return, and that when Mr. Vallandigham made his presence known by objectionable acts the Executive would be prepared to act. The application in favor of Colonel Wolford was not granted.

THE LATE RAID.

Details of the Capture of the Trains.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1864.

START FROM BALTIMORE.

I arrived in Baltimore about six yesterday morning, *en route* from the Army of the Potomac to New York, with dispatches, and a long list of casualties for the *Herald*. In Baltimore there appeared to be much feverish excitement in relation to the movements of the rebels, of which but little was apparently known. Active military movements were going on in order to give any of these marauding bands a warm reception should they approach too near the city. At half-past eight o'clock the way train for Philadelphia left. Major General Franklin, together with a large number of officers, soldiers and ladies, was among the passengers. The early morning train from Philadelphia had come through all safe, and no apprehensions were entertained as to the safety of the line. At forty minutes past nine the express train to New York started with a similar assortment of passengers, your correspondent among the number.

We reached Gunpowder River all safe, and immediately after passing the long trestle bridge speed was increased. The train was in charge of Asher Pancost, engineer, and T. Brison, conductor. About two miles from the bridge, at Magnolia Station, two or three pistol shots were heard, when the train suddenly stopped, and a cry was raised,

"THE REBELS ARE ON US!"

But a few seconds elapsed before they entered the cars, carrying pistols in their hands. The first question asked was "Are there any ladies in the car?" On being answered in the affirmative, they ordered every lady to sit down. This was immediately followed by another order to "Clear out." It was while leaving the cars that purses and watches were taken from the passengers. The request to hand them over was enforced by a cocked pistol held at the heads of the victimized passengers. The prisoners were then placed under a strong guard, and

THE CARS SET ON FIRE,

after the baggage and express cars had been emptied. Steam was then got up, the engine reversed, and the train of blazing cars run down to Gunpowder bridge. A column of dense black smoke was soon seen rising in the direction of the bridge, and when the rebels who had been in charge of the train returned they said the bridge was burning finely, and would be totally consumed.

THE FIRST TRAIN WAS BURNING

When we were stopped, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that neither the engineer nor conductor in charge of the express train could see the smoke in time to stop and reverse the train. It appears to have been a piece of gross carelessness on their part, knowing, as they must have done, that the rebels were scattered all over the country. Many of the passengers did not hesitate to accuse them of something even more heinous than carelessness.

MAJOR GEN. FRANKLIN

Was a passenger on board the first train. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and when the rebels entered the car and asked him who he was? he replied "Nobody of any account." The guard passed on a few yards, when a Baltimore lady (of whom there were quite a number on board) told him the General's rank and name. The guard returned and demanded his papers, which were of course handed over, and the General was taken from the car.

THE REBEL FORCE

consists of about two hundred and fifty men. They were under the command of Major Harry Gilmore, and consisted of twenty-five men belonging to the First regiment of Maryland cavalry, and the balance belonging to the Second Maryland, Major Gilmor's own regiment. They were fine, hearty looking men, and the majority had evidently been in the service a considerable length of time. About a score of them were dressed in citizens' clothing, and, judging from their fair complexions, had but recently joined the command. From their conversation I learned that the majority were residents of Maryland. Major Gilmor, I was informed, lived about five miles from Magnolia. The men were all finely mounted, and said they had had three remounts within the last week. They were armed with pistols, carbines and sabres. They conversed very freely about their prospects, saying they were "in a tight place," and had but little hope of getting out but intended to make a dash on Baltimore and Washington before many hours. They stated that General Bradley Johnson had a force of ten thousand men encamped about seven miles away, and pointed in a north-westerly direction.

THE LADY PRISONERS

were remarkably well treated by the rebels, and it was somewhat amusing when the train was stopped to see the rebel horsemen ride up to the car windows, where they were greeted somewhat as follows:—"Why, Tom, is that you?" "How are you, Harry?" "Oh, come inside." Small white hands were grasped by the brown hard ones of the troopers and warmly shaken. Many of them dismounted, and, on entering the car, were affectionately kissed by their lady friends. It appeared to be quite a joyful meeting.

THE OTHER PRISONERS

were treated very well, with the exception of being obliged to give up whatever any of their captors fancied he would like to possess. One gentleman, a doctor, I believe, was compelled to pull off his boots and exchange them for a pair of dusty cowhide riding boots, or rather leggings, as they were minus the soles. A rebel fancied my hat, and took it, with the remark: "Here, I want that hat," at the same time giving me his tobacco stained and rusty looking felt in exchange. My haversack followed next. It contained, among other things, a number of despatches and a long list of casualties. The blanket followed shortly afterwards, and soon I, together with the majority of the prisoners, had no article of value left. The man who appropriated the haversack very kindly allowed me to retain two photographs and a tooth-brush. Likenesses were in every instance returned to the owners, as were also any other small articles of no value to the rebels. As far as lay in their power, everything was done to make our situation pleasant. Fresh water was brought up in abundance. The rebels had recently been through several stores and sutler's wagons, and were well supplied with segars and tobacco, which they dispensed very liberally among the prisoners. Those who were hungry were supplied with as much hard tack as they could eat, and a small supply of good brandy and whisky was equally shared, and tended to promote a feeling of good fellowship.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

During the four hours we remained in their custody, the rebels several times asserted that their only object in continuing the war was to win their "liberty and independence, and only wanted to be let alone." Arming the negroes was a subject of much complaint. They said it was all "Old Abe's doing, and if ever they caught him they intended tying him to a tree and making him kiss a nigger." General McClellan was spoken of with much respect, and they said "he was the only Union General worthy of the position."

THE RELEASE.

About 2 o'clock Major Gilmor sent word for all the citizens and non-commissioned officers and privates to be sent up to his headquarters, which had been established in a farmhouse in the vicinity. On arriving there we found that one of the prisoners, George G. Thompson, a sailor, who had just been discharged from the United States steamer Agawam, had met an old ship-mate acting as a Corporal in the rebel cavalry. Mike was a genuine sailor, and promised to do all in his power to get as many of us off as possible. He told us to keep close together, and he would see the Major in relation to our release. After the lapse of about ten minutes Mike came out with a beaming face, and said it was all right. The Major had given him orders to escort us for about one mile up the track, and then leave us to find our own way to Havre de Grace.

"TO ARMS. THEY COME."

Toward dusk, on Saturday, people became convinced that Baltimore would be speedily attacked, and when the night watch of the police made their appearance on duty, armed with loaded muskets and full cartridge boxes, the excitement ran very high. So utterly dry had the tinder of apprehension become, that it only needed a spark to set it off, and when the alarm bells rang out their dread alarm at daylight, this morning, everybody seemed to expect it and to take it as a matter of course. Large numbers of citizens rushed to the rescue, and as fast as they reported themselves at headquarters, they were armed and equipped, and sent out to man the fortifications. Numbers of colored men came forward, and they too were assigned their portion of the defenses. Recruiting parties marched up and down Baltimore street, with fife and drum, gathering men together, and a large number of citizens enrolled themselves in this manner.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Afterward the police patrolled the streets, conscripting every available man they met; and, by these various means, before noon several thousand men were collected, armed, and marched to the outer fortifications. These fortifications are mainly situated at the head of West Baltimore street, up Belair avenue, and in the rear of and about the Stewart mansion. The works were thrown up during the Gettysburg campaign, and consist of lunettes, parallels, and small isolated rifle forts, and nearly all of them are suited for infantry only. In conjunction with Forts Federal Hill, McHenry and Marshall, they would be capable of a stubborn resistance.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE."

Hour after hour reports of the most exciting description kept coming in, and as the distance between the raiders and the city lessened, the enthusiastic volunteering of the citizens increased to a remarkable degree. Now a new element appears upon the scene, and mounted men became the great desideratum. Livery stables were ransacked and the animals found in them appropriated to the Government use. Private stables formed no exception to the general rule, nor valuable bloods any excuse. Ross Winans' splendid carriage and saddle horses were taken, and as a special favor he was allowed to furnish a substitute for an elegant and favorite pony, but all the rest were given up to the newly-organized patrols. His son, Thomas, also had eight fine bloods taken. Butchers, marketmen, and carmen generally, had in many instances to give up their animals. In every case a receipt, valuing each horse at the regulation price of $120, was given.

VISIT TO ISHMAEL DAY.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from Hartford County, that the rebels last night, two hundred and forty strong, stopped on the farm of Joshua Price, in Long Green Valley. They were under the command of Harry Gilmore, and one of Mr. Price's sons was one of the party. At 5 o'clock this morning they crossed the Belair road, thirteen miles from the city, and moved in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad.

After they crossed the road about ten more stragglers arrived and followed after them. A short distance from the turnpike is the residence of the venerable Ishmael Day, so well known in the country for his unswerving loyalty. Over his gate he erected the Union flag, which attracted a party of raiders to his house. They ordered him to take down the flag, and he replied: "Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag."

On this, one of the rebels approached to take down the flag, when the old man fired at and wounded him. What ensued is not known, further than that the house of Mr. Day was seen from the distance in flames, and the old man could not be found after the rebels had left.

We learn after that Mr. Day made good his escape after shooting the rebel, but his whereabouts is not known. They fired three shots at him, and burned his barn.

Present Aspects—Conjectures and Rumors—The Latest Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 15.

Some knowing secesh of Baltimore, assert that the recent rebel invasion was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain Grant's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this, then merely retreated on the other side of the Potomac, to await large reinforcements which when allowed, they will advance again with Lee in command. Some straggling rebels were reported as seen in Baltimore county last night. It is believed the damage done by the raiders in Maryland to public and private property will reach nearly $4,000,000.

There is no news from Grant's army to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The military authorities here at noon to-day had no information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on the Upper Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A special to the *Post* says: It seems to be generally conceded that the greater part of the rebel forces crossed to Virginia yesterday by Nelson and Edwards' Fords. Our forces occupied Poolesville last night.

The *National Intelligencer* understand that a Major or a Capt. Spencer, of the insurgent forces lately demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer's, a letter in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000, for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that having accomplished their purpose they were on the march back to Virginia.

Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington while their comrades were collecting booty for transportation across the Potomac.

A Chambersburg dispatch states that Imboden is believed to have been wounded in the fight with Hunter, as he has not been seen or heard of in the recent raid.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Up to 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning it was not ascertained that the rebels had recrossed the Potomac, though they had sent over most of their plunder.

An extra says: Information has accumulated to strengthen the conclusion that the rebel force was 35,000 strong. All the arms they entered Maryland with was thirty-four pieces of cannon. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalrymen.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen Gilmore was yesterday forenoon thrown from his horse at the head of the troops now following the rebels, and severely injured in the ancle. Gen. Emery temporarily takes his place.

It is reported that the rebels yesterday were crossing their main force at Seneca, and opposite Poolesville, and their advance was this morning along the woods in London county, leading directly to Ashby's Gap. Cannonading was heard in the neighborhood of Seneca early this morning. Our cavalry have been harrassing and annoying the rebel rear.

No definite result of the operations has yet been received, other than that a number of prisoners had been captured.

A special to the *World*, Washington, 14th, says: The rebel columns have continued to retreat towards the Upper Potomac fords since their abandonment of the position held in front of Washington, and some of their forces are reported as having crossed into Virginia, though the indications this morning were that the main body seemed disposed to make a stand between Rockville and Poolesville, either to accept battle or to cover the crossing of their vast quantities of supplies. Our forces are in close pursuit.

The military authorities have information that the enemy intended, on Monday, to attack the weakest point of our lines in large force, but abandoned it, unexpectedly finding veterans.

The rebel Gen. Holmes was severely wounded at the battle of Monocacy.

The *Herald's* Washington special last night says: There are probably no rebels to-night in Maryland. This morning their rear guard was at Rockville, and a sufficient time has since elapsed to enable them to safely recross the Potomac. Our troops have doubtless reached the Ferry by this time, and may have been in season to attack the enemy while crossing, but of this nothing is known.

The first intimation the rebels received of the presence of veteran troops was given them on Tuesday evening by a charge of a part of the 6th corps. At night their wagon trains started back in great haste. Citizens report the drivers lashing their teams and making every effort to get out of the way of the retreating column. Their badly wounded were left at the houses along the line of retreat, and many of their dead were abandoned on the field. From facts in our possession there is no doubt that their casualties greatly exceed our own.

There is little doubt that, had the enemy attacked our defenses previous to Monday night, the works could have been taken with comparative ease.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special details information received in Washington concerning the invasion, from which it appears that Gen. Halleck, on the 5th, intercepted a letter from a rebel Colonel, saying Ewell's corps, with Hampton's cavalry, making over 50,000, was ordered to march to Harper's Ferry. "Washington is left almost destitute of men, and poorly defended by a few militia. It is thought our force is ample to take the city. Although the orders read Harper's Ferry, my own belief is that we will go now directly to Washington." Washington was to be attacked on Sunday night, but was delayed until Monday, when Early received such information as to make him abandon the attempt, causing great dissatisfaction among the subordinate officers and men, who believed everything was entirely safe.

The New York *Times* Washington special says: "While military men estimated the rebel forces at 30,000, a Union scout avowed to Secretary Stanton that he slept the night before in Longstreet's camp, and his forces were encamped near Manassas Junction."

The Washington *Star* of yesterday says: "Our pursuing forces were in Montgomery county, Maryland, near Fulton Cross-roads. The rebels are crossing the Potomac with their main force, opposite Poolesville."

THE LOSSES ON THE MONOCACY.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—In the hospitals at Frederick over 400 of the rebel wounded are now under care of our surgeons, and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus endeavoring to hide their loss.

Before they retired from the city they burned down all the Government buildings except the hospitals.

Dr. Johnson, the Medical Director at Frederick, arrived at military headquarters this morning, and gives the following as the results of the battle of Monocacy:

UNION LOSS.

Killed and left on the field	121
Wounded and taken to hospital	190
Prisoners taken	400
Total	711

REBEL LOSS.

Killed, near	300
Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession	400
Total	700

The doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers killed and wounded.

GALLANTRY OF 100 DAY TROOPS.

The 149th and 144th Ohio volunteer infantry lost very heavily in Saturday's fight at Monocacy.

Some of these will, no doubt, turn up in a day or two. These two regiments held the bridge on the Baltimore pike till they were overpowered. Their loss is sufficient evidence of their gallantry. The 149th went into battle with 500 men exclusive of staff and field officers. They came out with only 223, officers and all. They are here this morning awaiting orders.

VIEWS OF THE MILITARY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Previous dispatches to-day have given the popular impression and talk in the Capital as to the nature of the siege. What follows may be taken as the view prevailing among military officers. It should be premised that we do not commit ourselves now to their views. Facts are so scarce, and speculations are so plenty, that no one can be certain of accuracy in any opinion.

It is maintained by many that the capital has just escaped destruction; that the rebel force which invaded Maryland cannot be ciphered down to less than 25,000; that a considerable portion of these were either in front of Washington or within supporting distance; that they had intended attack. On Sunday night their columns were drawn up and an attack was ordered, when Early became convinced that an attack was unwise, and so represented to Breckinridge in such earnest terms, that it was finally abandoned. They began retreating on Tuesday morning, and that still where the little charge was made on them Tuesday evening, they had from 3,000 to 4,000 men to meet it.

On the other hand, it is represented that the garrison of the forts had been reduced from the standard of 25,000 almost one-half, and that consequently until the arrival of troops on Sunday night our defenses were in a precarious situation. The discrepancies as to the number of troops on our front, may be partially explained by the fact that only their advance seems to have been pushed to a point near our lines here. There were encampments for only about 500 or 800 men, and out of this grew the opinion, that this beggarly handful laid siege to the city, defended by over 40,000 soldiers. Some miles farther back, however, are other encampments giving room for 3,000 or 4,000 more. There does not seem to be any evidence that over 5,000, if so many, were near enough Washington to be immediately connected with the siege.

It seems still to be believed by the War Department circles that we made an exceedingly narrow escape; that Grant's vigilance gave us the first warning of danger; that the hesitation of the rebels on Sunday lost them their only chance. In my former dispatches are given one side of the picture; in this, the other side. No doubt is entertained that the rebels have made good their escape, although there is a rumor that Sheridan's cavalry is now in their front in Virginia.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Occupation of Marietta—Details of the Flank Movement—Description of The Town—The Rebel Works—Engineering under Difficulties—A Cute Trick.

[From our own Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD, 4 MILES SOUTH OF MARIETTA, EN ROUTE FOR ATLANTA, July 4, 1862.

Marietta is ours; the valiant secesh who boastingly proclaimed that they would continue to hold the city at all hazards, have ignominiously abandoned their works around the Kenesaw, and at the present writing the "detested Yanks" are cooking "sow belly" in the "valley city." As predicted in my last, Sherman has again outflanked Johnston, and as a natural consequence *he* has—retreated. On Friday last, Hooker's and Schofield's corps moved to the right some two miles, and the same night, Morgan L. Smith's division of the 15th corps was withdrawn from our left and placed in position on our right, which made our right flank about four miles from the Chattahooche river. Johnston at once saw that he was completely outgeneraled, and on Friday afternoon Hardee's and Polk's corps began their retreat to the river, throwing out a strong skirmish line in our front to keep up appearances. Notwithstanding their utmost caution, the rumbling of their artillery and the rattling of their wagon trains was plainly heard by our advanced line of skirmishers and by them reported along our lines.

On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, Hood's Corps, which was detailed to cover Johnston's retreat began the retrograde movement, and, at midnight, our pickets reported that the rebels had evacuated their works, and the only force in occupation was a slight skirmish line. This good news was subsequently verified by our skirmishers along the line, and, at 3:30 on Sunday morning, "solitary horsemen" orderlies, were busily engaged in carrying orders to the various corps, division, and brigade commanders, to prepare to move immediately. A little after daylight, the 4th, 14th, 20th and 15th Corps took up their march for Marietta, and, after a running skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry and the rebel pickets, of whom it captured about 1,000, including prisoners and deserters, our forces entered the city about 9 o'clock a. m. Immediately on arrival, a Provost guard, detailed from the 1st Division of the 15th Corps, was placed around the city to prevent the soldiers from pillaging; but, with few exceptions, there was little to plunder, for most of the inhabitants had fled in pursuit of that myth—the "last ditch." Marietta, in the language of countrymen living some two or three miles from it, "was a right smart place for an up country town," and before the breaking out of the rebellion, must have been a place of considerable business. It is prettily situated in a valley in the rear of the Kenesaw mountain, to which there is a pleasant drive through a series of the most enchanting groves,—such as wood nymphs were wont to sport in, if there is any truth to be placed in the mythological annals of the Romans. In the center of the town is a small park, at the corners of which are the "town pumps"—not pumps either for they are almost unknown in this country—but deep wells, from which the water is raised by means of a rope and windlass. It boasts, or to speak more properly, *did* boast of a large hotel, on the piazzas of which I have no doubt, chivalry in days of yore were wont to dilate at length on the beastly Yanks, while smoking cigars and moistening their labial organs with mint juleps. The ancient grandeur of the hotel, and mine host have both departed, and in place of gorgeous furniture there was nothing to be seen but a few old benches and piles of straw, which told too plainly that it had been used as a hospital. Near by was a carpenter shop, at the door of which was a large pile of unplaned pine coffins, while at a short distance reposed a cemetery, in which your correspondent noticed some 800 or 1,000 new-made graves. Adjoining this, and enclosed with a white picket fence, is the city cemetery, in which stand quite a number of elegant marble monuments, in memoriam of departed citizens. On one of the main streets stands a large three story mill—"Kenesaw Mills;" but like the dead organ-grinder, its occupation is gone. The steam engine, boiler, burrs and bolting cloths have all been removed, and may in all probability be again used in grinding hominy for our oppressed Southern brethren. The stores were all closed; the tape and needle merchants, the green grocers and the egg and butter vendors had all packed up and skedaddled. Only one store was left with any goods in it, and that was a drug store, and from its appearance there did not seem to be much there beyond a few tinctures, some Yankee patent medicines—no doubt never paid for—and a lot of pill and salve boxes. As our troops marched through the city in solid column, their bayonets glistening in the sunshine—orderly and in good marching time—some fair secesh damsel would cautiously draw the curtain and take a peep. Finding they did not prove any attraction, they became more bold, and windows and doors were gradually opened. Little children would run out and inquire if we were Yanks, and gaze on us with childish simplicity.

All day long and far into the night, solid bodies of infantry marched, long trains of artillery rumbled, and the wheels of miles of wagon trains creaked through the town, and it was not until near daylight that the noise ceased. Gen. Sherman made his headquarters at the big hotel, while the department of the Cumberland was to be found at an elegant residence—formerly occupied by the chief professor of the Marietta Military Academy. This was in its palmiest days quite an institution, and was largely patronized by the scions of the Georgian chivalry. The Academy is a large three story building, built of brick, and shaped somewhat like the letter E, and is situated on the crest of a hill about a mile to the southwest of the town. In front is a beautiful lawn, on which the students were put through the manual of arms. On either side of the Academy, at a distance of about 100 feet, are some twenty or thirty small cottages, in which the students board, in a style similar to that in use at West Point. In rear was a gymnasium, but as the gymnasts have all gone, the appliances for getting up muscle have gone also. From the top of the Academy is a splendid view of the surrounding country. Lost and Pine Mountains, the Kenesaw and Bush Mountains, together with the intervening hills and valleys—the *tout ensemble* forming a very beautiful landscape.

THE REBEL WORKS.

In company with several staff officers your correspondent rode through the rebel fortifications a little to the southwest of the Kenesaw—particularly those which were so unsuccessfully attacked by Newton and Jeff C. Davis on Monday last. These works were the admiration of all military men with whom he talked, and it excited no little surprise that Johnston was ever obliged to leave them. It was the universal opinion that they could never have been successfully assaulted, except at an enormous loss, and even then the issue would have been doubtful. The works were in double line, and built in conformity with the most approved style of engineering. They were so well protected by earth as to be impervious to either shot or shell, and the ditching behind is of such character as to afford the best possible protection against shelling. In front of the first line was a *cheval de frise*, and immediately behind a double row of *abattis*. The points of the *cheval de frise* was splintered almost as fine as broom corn by the terrific shower of leaden hail fired by our men, in the charge made on Monday last, but it was too strong for our brave boys to charge, and so they had to fall back to the rebel skirmish line, where they entrenched themselves. The abatis was very formidable, and consisted of a series of sharpened stakes firmly posted to the earth by means of riders and forks. To give your readers an idea of it, let them imagine a picket fence inclined so near the earth that the points of the pickets would reach to the knees of a man standing immediately in front of it, and in order to make it immovable, suppose the bottom board of the fence to be fastened to the earth by means of crotches. The *cheval de frise* resembles a long string of those domestic animals known as "saw-horses," with the ends of the "crosses" sharpened. These cross pieces are inserted, at a distance of some two feet apart, through holes bored in a log, and make a most formidable defense.

ENGINEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On Tuesday last, the day after the unsuccessful assault on the rebel lines, McCook's brigade, of which the 125th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Langley commanding, formed the front, determined to advance their line of works in order to mine those of the enemy. As the distance was not more than two hundred feet, it was an extremely hazardous enterprise; but as Yankee ingenuity cannot be baulked, Col. Langley devised a plan, the like of which has not been seen since the commencement of the war. The Colonel and one volunteer crawled from their line to a tree some twenty yards in advance, and behind it commenced digging a small pit. After digging enough earth to give protection, an empty cracker box was dragged up from the lines by means of a rope, and filled with earth this was placed in front of the pit and after digging a little more another cracker box was brought along, filled and placed in juxtaposition. This was continued with success until finally the whole regiment advanced the twenty yards and were safely ensconced behind the cracker box fortifications. Mining was then at once commenced, but the evacuation of the rebels rendered it useless to proceed with the work to its completion. By-the-way, somehow or another the rebels became aware of our design, for a prisoner captured yesterday stated that he was stationed where the mine "would have blown him to h—l, had not our'ns left."

The Fourth—the day we celebrate, was ushered in this morning in the usual style—music and cannonading. The former was at headquarters, while the latter was at the rebels, who have made a demonstration on a range of hills immediately in our front, and four miles south of Marietta. This is in all likelihood only a feint in order to give Johnston time to get properly posted at the Chattahoochee—a "grapevine" being in circulation that nearly all his infantry and artillery is across the river, except the rear guard.

A CUTE TRICK.

On Wednesday morning last, a truce was arranged upon between Col. Langley of the 125th Illinois, of McCook's brigade, and the rebel Colonel Rice, of the 28th Tennessee, to bury the dead killed in the assault made on Monday. Col. Rice was very anxious that the arms and accoutrements of our soldiers who fell at the rebel breastworks should be given over to the rebels. But to this Col. Langley objected, and proposed that they should be regarded as neutral property, and not touched by either party until one or the other should occupy the ground. To this Col. Rice reluctantly consented—knowing that if he did not, it would be equivalent to saying that the rebels were not going to hold their position. The upshot of the matter was just as Col. Langley expected, the rebels evacuated and got all the arms, some 250 Enfield rifles.

From the Colonel I gather the following in relation to the *personnel* of Hindman and Cheatham, with whom he had a long conversation: Cheatham's uniform consisted of an old slouched hat, a blue hickory shirt, butternut pants, and a pair of cavalry boots. The supports to his unmentionables were an old leather strap and a piece of web—the *tout ensemble* presenting the appearance of a "Johnny" run to seed. Cheatham was of the opinion that the war would be settled by treaty, as neither party could conquer. He was satisfied that we had so completely revolutionized Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana, that they would never form part of the Confederacy. He virtually admitted that he was only fighting from principle, and not for the love of the Southern Confederacy. When Tennessee passed the ordinance of secession, he went with it, and as he had cast his lot, he did not feel disposed to "back down." Hindman hails from Arkansas, and has the reputation of being a confirmed gambler and blackleg. He does not command the respect of his own troops, and by his brother officers is despised. In appearance he is quite dressy. His auburn hair flows in ringlets over his shoulders, and it is said a light mulatto girl dresses it for him every morning.

Great praise is due to the rebel Colonels Rice and House, for the gentlemanly and humane manner in which they assisted our forces to pay the last sad rites to those who fell, bravely fighting in front of the enemy's works, on the 27th of June. GUY.

The Rebels South of the Chattahoochee—Our Army Across the River—Sherman Pushing for Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A dispatch received on Wednesday night announces that Gen. Sherman's army was within six miles of Atlanta.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The latest news from Gen. Sherman is as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, July 11.—The rebels burned the railroad and common bridge across the Chattahoochee yesterday. Sherman crossed above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment on the south bank. The rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications on the Chattahoochee Heights, being again effectually flanked. It is uncertain in what direction they have gone. Our communications are in a favorable condition.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
ELEVEN MILES FROM ATLANTA, NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 8—1 P. M.

This morning the firing was confined entirely to the center and right, and nothing but the presence of a large body of troops indicates that this is the theatre of bloodshed.

THE RAILWAY CARS

are here, and last night completed the track to our picket lines, one mile in advance. The rebel and Federal engines have been exchanging shrill compliments all the morning within one mile of each other. Colonel W. W. Wright and his construction train received a cordial greeting from the boys of the 4th and 14th corps.

THE RIVER CROSSED BY THE REBS.

Intelligence just received officially, makes it certain that the enemy have retired across the river, and that there is now no longer an armed rebel this side of the Chattahoochie. It is certain that they maintained a defiant picket at least two and a half miles out from the river up to 10 a. m., which, of course, must have been a mere shell to cover their retreat. The cannonading this afternoon was mostly at the river, in the attempt to prevent the enemy from throwing up works on the opposite side. It can scarcely be hoped that this can be effected after nightfall covers their operations. The construction train is already nearly to the river, and engineers are busily employed rebuilding the bridge over the Woody Branch, a small creek a few miles this side of the river bridge.

The thunder of our cannon must to-day, if not many days before, have resounded through the streets of Atlanta, since it is only seven miles from the river, and it is a city set on a hill. What emotions it awakened in the minds of its forty thousand inhabitants—permanent and refugee—when they reflected that it was the sound of cannon which have, in this campaign, never yet gone back or been put to silence, but have advanced steadily two miles and a quarter per day—and only seven miles to Atlanta—may, perhaps, be imagined.

VASTNESS OF THE REBEL DEFENSES.

Too much stress cannot easily be laid on the above subject, in order to bring the reader to a proper appreciation of the achievements of this army. As we approach Atlanta they steadily grow upon us—line after line is uncovered by our forward march, each more elaborate and irresistible—irresistible by all save Sherman's army—than the last. Imagine all the country between the Allatoona mountains and the Chattahoochie River ploughed into huge ridges, on an average, once in every five miles—continuous cribs built of rails and poles or oftener of huge logs, twelve miles long, filled with dirt wrenched out from the clenched roots of a Georgia forest, four feet high and six feet wide, running through the thickest woods and cleared fields alike, always two, oftener three, and sometimes even five lines deep, and all finished perfectly and polished. The trenches cut down square and true, and the parapets shaped as if with the square and plummet—and you have a faint conception of the mazes of rebel fortifications through which this army has fought and flanked its way thus far into the Confederacy. My tent stands to-night within five yards of the huge wrinkle of earth erected by desperate rebels immediately after their abandonment of Kenesaw—the second from the river—and in coming to it I rode for hours between their first and second main lines, running along on top of a ridge just over against that on which were our own; and truly it seemed more the work of Titans or infernal gods, than of any mere men. The pervading terror with which our artillery has inspired the rebel imagination, was well illustrated by the numerous pits dug just inside the breastworks and roofed over with logs and earth to shed the fierce iron rain which poured upon them both when they slept (?) and when they walked. The neglected corn-fields were ploughed by our shells as they had not been ploughed for weeks, and I have seen, at least in one case, an oak tree fifteen inches in diameter and quite sound, broken off twenty feet from the ground, and the top lying on the ground, as the effects of a single shell four inches in diameter passing through it. Who shall dispute the discretion of burrowing in the ground when such missiles are flying carelessly about.

You should hear the sympathising remarks made by our boys as they pass these works which they got by a "flank" without any loss, in commiseration of the "Johnnies," who worked so hard to make them, and never had the opportunity to fire a musket-shot from behind them. It is one of the humorsome phases of this grim business of making war; and the substantial effects of marching the men by such works, which were won by strategy and common sense, instead of hard fighting, go far to cheer the spirits of those who are jaded from the long campaign.

PRISONERS

Are reported to have been taken within the past few days to the number of 800. This number is well authenticated, as 300 of them were counted in Marietta at one time, and immediately after 500 more on their way thither.

CATTLE

To the number of 200 were also captured day before yesterday by the 16th corps. All other goods and chattels the rebels have succeeded well in running off before us. I do not recall any instance where contrabands have been taken, or have escaped to us. They are hurried out of the country, and kept in the rear, digging the "last ditch," of which the rebels always conclude to dig just one more, after being flanked out of the one they then occupy.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA., July 10.—Last night Hardee's corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochee, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattahoochee, except guerillas and straggling bodies of cavalry. The 23d and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. Sherman crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought Johnston not to deliver battle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits. V. S.

A REBEL GROAN.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal*, of July 4th, just received here, says: We are not without hope that reinforcements will yet come to our aid. Our army is not in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil. The trans-Mississippi Army is now laying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its services are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing, otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender the country to the invading foe.

[Correspondence Atlanta Confederacy.]

FROM THE EXTREME LEFT.

IN THE FIELD, GEORGIA MILITIA, Thursday, June 30, 1864.

It may surprise your readers to hear from us at this place, but I am proud to visit the left of our army and find it so strongly defended by the militia of Georgia. Yesterday evening this command was in line of battle awaiting anxiously the supposed advance of the enemy, and, while they do not crave a "fight," the State of Georgia may rest assured that her militia will not stigmatise the reputation of the many brave Georgians now in the field as old veterans. Their line of battle was immediately in the rear of Armstrong's cavalry, and between the road leading from Powder Springs to Marietta, and the road from Powder Springs to this place, three miles from Powder Springs.

The fight in front of Cheatham and Cleburne this morning created the impression that a general engagement might be in progress; but the repulse of the enemy soon produced perfect quietude in our midst, and notwithstanding that while I write cannonading may be heard, and the occasional sound of a picket's musket awakens the sleeping relief, yet we call it "all quiet." There may occur a partial or general engagement soon, but it is not thought Sherman will fight Johnston a full engagement. However, it is a very difficult task to find out the intentions of the enemy. It is indicated by his movements that he is bringing in supplies sufficient to enable him to advance, but I am of opinion there will be some resistance to Sherman's advance, and it will require his best generalship and his best fighting material to do so. I am fully convinced that Johnston will hold his present position, and that should Sherman be foolhardy enough to attack in front, he will meet with a most disastrous defeat.

I have been truthfully informed that the ladies remaining within the Yankee lines have been outraged in a most disgraceful manner. It is to be hoped this will serve as a warning to many who anticipate that their Union proclivities will screen them from such treatment.

I have also learned that similar acts have been committed in the rear of our army. I feel a delicacy in mentioning such conduct, but the thing is to horrible to conceal, and hope such behavior may be looked into by the proper authorities. Oh! how destitute of all the civilization and refinement which has ever brightened the character of a Southern soldier, to be guilty of such heinous crimes. It is no kind of excuse that because a man is a soldier he should divest himself of a gentlemanly principle and commit offenses and outrages too horrible to mention. A man ought not to do acts abroad which he would hesitate to do at home. We do trust this disgraceful conduct of stragglers and skulkers will cease. Let us unite as a band of brothers to whip the enemy from the possession of our homes, so we may once more have the enjoyment of peace and liberty.

Further Particulars from the Chattahoochee—Rebels Destroy three of their Pontoons—Their Works the Strongest North of Atlanta.

[From the Nashville Union.]

We have further particulars relating to the crossing of the Chattahoochee, which are highly interesting. The rebels, on Sunday, finding Sherman had effected a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons.

Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by abatis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow and the bottom rocky; but no men could have forded it and charged up the embankments, to their works.

The entrenchments extended along the river bank for five miles, and were located in a position to sweep the surrounding country. Johnston had evidently been months in preparing them.

After the flank movement commenced the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back—we pursued—to the fortifications around Atlanta, which were but eight miles distant. We know of no other point at which a stand can be made.

Johnston is thus "drawing Sherman on;" when he will be ready to take the offensive, and redeem his promise to clean out the Union army, is yet a problem.

THE MINESTERIAL EXPOSE.

The Parties Confess their Guilt.

[From the Peoria Transcript, July 14.]

In our issue of yesterday we briefly stated the particulars of a disgraceful exposure of the criminality of the pastor of one of our churches with a young woman. The name of the party who thus brings disgrace upon himself and so foully imposes upon the sanctity of his calling, is Rev. Albert G. Janssen, pastor of St. Paul's (German Lutheran) Church, situated at the corner of 4th and Sanford streets.

Though the parties were caught by the officer in *flagrante delicto*, upon their arrival at the station house on Tuesday evening, they both emphatically denied their guilt, pronouncing the statements of the policeman as utterly devoid of truth. On their appearance for trial, however, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, their opinions seem to have undergone a change, as in reply to the usual question, both of them promptly plead guilty to the charge of "indulging in lewd and indecent practices," and were fined $20 and costs each, the whole bill amounting to about $50.

The reverend principal in the affair appears to be a man for whom not the slightest spark of sympathy can be entertained—his conduct all throughout this matter being that of a villain, entirely devoid of principle. Immediately after his arrest he sent for a friend, who at his solicitation deposited the sum of $50 as security for his appearance in the morning. That evening, too, he denied his guilt, and after confessing it in the morning, claimed the amount of money which had been deposited by his friend as his own, and allowed the officers to deduct from that sum the amount of the fines and costs. As a matter of course, the gentleman depositing the money afterwards made application to the officers for its return, and the unprincipled course of the divine being thus made manifest, an officer was dispatched in quest of him and he was again brought back. He still claimed the money in the hands of the officers, and it was not until orders were given to lock him up that he consented to pay the fines from his own pocket. We are informed, too, upon credible authority, that this is not the first affair of this kind in which he has been engaged, and that his departure from Germany for this country was caused by a similar exposure. What adds more particularly to the infamy of his present crime are the facts that his wife has been dead but a few short months, while only on Sunday last, two days previous to this affair, did he follow a child to the grave. He also has another child, with an aged mother, and a brother residing with him in this city.

For the girl, scarce eighteen years of age, a member of his church and belonging to a respectable family, there is much in extenuation of her guilt, which adds only more fully to his. That she has become the unsuspecting victim of his specious teachings and infernal hypocrisies, there is but little room for doubt, as her conduct amply attested her full appreciation of the shame to which she has been brought. None but the hardest hearted could entertain aught but pity for her condition, and contempt and loathing for him who has so heartlessly brought her to it.

☞ Capt. Semmes is a fine specimen of Southern chivalry. He first surrenders himself and his vessel, and then escapes by turning his hat and coat inside out, swimming to the Deerhound, hiding under a sail and giving out that he was drowned.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Capture of Six Vessels below Cape May—The Whaler Golconda, Barks Greenland, General Berry, Zelinda, and Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Captured and Destroyed—Schr. Howard Bonded.

[From the Philadelphia Press, July 12.]

The pirate Florida, which has been committing the depredations on our coast below Cape May, is well known to most of the reading public. For the benefit of any who have not seen the description of this vessel, we will state that she is bark-rigged, screw propeller, is painted black, and sits quite low in the water. Her crew, all told, consists of one hundred and fifty-five men; they are of all nations, and all languages are spoken aboard this craft. Captain Morris is in charge, and is about 30 years of age, and all her officers are young. Her first lieutenant was formerly in the United States service, under Com. Porter. She carries the United States, rebel, and English flags. She has eight guns, two of which are eleven-inch rifled swivel guns, mounted amidships. Two guns are seven-inch bore, and the balance are of smaller calibre. The crew are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. But little order is maintained amongst the crew. Whisky is served regularly three times a day, and provisions of the best kind, and in large quantities, are dealt out to the men. Great affection for their captain is exhibited by all of the crew.

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA.

The whaler Golconda, on its return from a five years' whaling cruise, started from Talcahuana, Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New Bedford, Mass. On Friday morning last, while in latitude 37 deg. 30 min., longitude 72 deg. 15 min., the Golconda perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The Golconda put up the American colors. As soon as she had done so, the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors. The craft, which then proved to be the Florida, fired a signal gun and commanded the Golconda to heave to. The Florida then came alongside the Golconda and demanded where she was from and where bound. The officer in command of the Florida then informed the Golconda that they would board her. A lieutenant from the Florida then came aboard and demanded inspection of the papers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Captain Winslow, of the Golconda, that his vessel was the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the Florida, and the Golconda was fired. She had aboard 1,800 barrels of oil, which were entirely destroyed; 1,050 barrels were on freight, and 750 barrels belonged to the crew. The oil which had been obtained on the cruise, with the exception of the 750 bbls, had been disposed of at Talcahuana.

The vessel belongs to one Howland, of New Brunswick, Maine; is fifty-five years old, and three hundred tons burthen. She is valued at $97,000, not a dollar of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers and crew were kept aboard the Florida till Sunday, when the officers, together with the captain of the Margaret Y. Davis, were put aboard an English schooner which was hailed by the Florida, and was bound for Nassau.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS.

One of the crew of the schooner Margaret Y. Davis informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of gunpowder, and were returning to New York in ballast. They were in latitude 37 deg., longitude 74 deg., on Saturday, early in the morning, when they were hailed by what afterwards proved to be the Florida. An officer from that vessel boarded her and informed them, after demanding and inspecting their papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then put aboard the Florida and the schooner set fire to and destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, and was insured with war risk.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GREENLAND.

Captain Verdin of the steam-tug America, has informed us that he had in tow the bark Greenland, bound from this port to Pensacola, laden with coal. On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, while off Cape Henry, E. by S., 60 miles, he espied a suspicious-looking steamer making towards them. When three miles distant he thought he would not be safe to allow his vessel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The craft, which they soon found to be the Florida, put on all steam and sail, and made after them. The Florida chased the America for about an hour and then gave up the chase. The America then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the Ino, which was sent to cruise for the Florida. The Florida had in the meantime captured the Greenland.

This vessel was in command of Captain Everett. Her officers and crew were taken aboard the Florida. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $30,000, and, we are informed, are fully insured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY.

The bark General Berry, under command of Capt. Hooper, who has given us the information, was bound for Fortress Monroe, from New York, laden with hay for the Government. When off Chincoteague, W. N. W. twenty miles, at 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, was hailed by the Florida. The Berry carried lights, or the Captain believes they would not have been discovered. The Captain was in bed at the time of being hailed by the Florida. On being awakened he was boarded by an officer from the Florida, who said: "Captain, allow me to inform you that you are a prize to the Confederate steamer Florida." Officers and crew were then invited aboard the Florida, and the Berry was set fire to and destroyed. She was, with her cargo, valued at $36,000.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK ZELINDA.

The bark Zelinda, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Capt. Shackford, was the next prize of the Florida. She was in latitude 37 deg. 50 min., longitude 74 deg. 50 min., about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was overtaken and boarded by the Florida. It was the second trip the Zelinda had made. She was from New Orleans, bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the Captain of the Florida to send all the crews ashore on the Zelinda, but the schooner Howard coming in sight, this idea was given up. A crew was put in the Zelinda, and sent in chase of the Howard, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD.

As above stated, the schooner Howard was captured shortly after five o'clock on Sunday morning. She was laden with pineapples, from Nassau bound to New York. A great part of her cargo was taken by the Florida. The captain was then required to enter bonds with the captain of the Florida, conditioned to pay six thousand dollars to the Confederate States six months after the declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States; and also conditioned that the Howard should land the officers and crews, numbering sixty-three in all, of the other vessels, at the nearest point of land. The bond was entered into and duly signed.

TREATMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARD THE FLORIDA.

Every one of the captured officers and crew speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received during their stay on board the Florida. All were allowed the liberty of the boat from sunrise to sunset. The crew were put under guard after sunset. The officers were furnished with state rooms, and wines, brandies, cigars, &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

LEAVE-TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews, the Captain of the Florida treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the Berry to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the Florida was still afloat.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE FLORIDA.

When the Florida was last seen she was steering South. The government has sent two gunboats from Hampton Roads in search of her. News was received of the capture of the Greenland by the arrival of the America, about two hours after the departure.

In addition to the flags already mentioned, the Florida carries a white flag with upper corner of red, with cross of white and blue stars. She had these colors up when she captured the General Berry. She was sailing under American colors when last seen.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Fight near Rodney.

[From the Vicksburg Herald July 7th.]

On the morning of the 4th July, Brigadier General A. W. Ellett, commanding Miss. Marine Brigade, moved out with his command from Rodney, Miss. comprising about 1400 men, consisting of the 1st mounted infantry regiment, and 1st bat. cavalry, M. M. Brig. and the 48th and 52d colored infantry regiments.

He commenced skirmishing with the enemy under command of Col. Wood, about one mile from Rodney. The enemy were forced to retreat as the Federal command advanced, keeping up a continual skirmish, until arriving at Coleman's plantation, eleven miles from Rodney. Here the enemy made a stand and checked our advance; but soon the entire command came up to their support, and a sharp fight ensued, lasting about eight hours. The enemy made several desperate charges on our lines, but were as often repulsed with severe loss. The 52d regiment, colored, became confused in the first charge, but were soon rallied and formed in line again by their officers. The General in person rode along their line amid showers of lead from the enemy, telling them to stand firm. The enemy made three different charges but were repulsed each time, and were finally driven from the field, leaving their dead in our hands. Their wounded were carried off the field before they retreated. Our forces pursued them five or six miles, when darkness set in, it was found impossible to follow them. The General then marched his command toward the river. On the way back he found a portion of the enemy in the rear whom he succeeded in passing without any loss. One company of our cavalry was sent to the rear and succeeded in ambushing the enemy three times, killing and wounding a great many, after which they did not follow our lines any further. The enemy lost about 150 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. We took 9 prisoners, including one signal officer with equipments. We lost one man out of Co. B cavalry, [illegible] wounded.

The colored troops sustained a much greater loss—ten to fifteen killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The colored troops fought like tigers, often clubbing the enemy down with the butts of their muskets. No cowardice was shown by any of the command, and all acted with the most determined bravery and coolness. The general then returned to the river, and encamped at Rodney. The command exhausted all the ammunition, and had to send to Vicksburg for a supply. As soon as it arrives he will attack the enemy again. Gen. Ellett will either drive Wood, with his rebel command out of that country or lose every man he has.

☞ The motto of the Alabama was *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera*: "Help yourself and God will help you." She helped herself, but it was the other gentleman helped her, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our previous issue left us in possession of the news that Forrest with a large rebel force was threatening Huntsville, Alabama, which of course was the long threatened blow at the communications of Gen. Sherman. We have now from Memphis the cheering intelligence, whereof the first statement is confirmed by a second dispatch, that Gen. A. J. Smith has attacked and utterly defeated Forrest. The previous statements as to Smith's forces and whereabouts make the story highly probable, and we eagerly await particulars.

Our news from Sherman makes it certain that if Atlanta is not already in our hands, it must shortly be. We prefer to have the dispatches chronicle the completed fact. It cannot be a long time to wait. Through rebel sources we have advices from Atlanta to the 13th inst. It was then in rebel possession, but the *Confederacy* evidently anticipated its speedy fall. If Sherman could not be checked, it says, on the Chattahoochee, he could not be anywhere south of Atlanta. North of the river were very important mills, which our forces destroyed.

A capital and scathing review of the recent two days' siege of our Capital, on another page, will commend itself to our readers.

The rebel raid is still a mystery, and no two opinions are alike as to its precise numbers or its present and future intentions. Our Washington special dispatch elsewhere, states that the rear guard of the raiders were overtaken by our forces, near Snicker's Gap, and that some ninety wagons, loaded with plunder, were recaptured. If any fitness has ever been lacking for the name of that same gap (by which the retiring rebels, passing through Leesburg, have entered the Shenandoah Valley) it can now be supplied and justified by the *snickers* the rebs had the right to indulge in, at the ineffectual attempt to prevent their escape with so rich a booty. This is the concluding chapter, however, of this third annual raid. It has wrought undoubted good effects, however. It must have opened the eyes and modified the views of multitudes of plundered Marylanders and sympathizers with the rebellion. It has called residents traitors at Washington out of their holes, and has developed to their own ruin the secesh element of the Federal Capital. Washington hereafter will be purer from treason and better defended. We are not sure that the call for extra vigilance is yet removed. The rebellion is desperate and will seek to compass desperate things. If Atlanta has fallen, and Lee now makes his last stand at Richmond, calling in thither all the armies of the rebellion, there is nothing more likely than that he should aim a blow at Washington and an invasion of the North on a scale of magnitude not before attempted. The next great sensation, unless it be the fall of Richmond, will take this shape, and met and crushed by readiness and prompt action, it will end the war.

The present stringent demand is for men. The rebellion, like a wild beast ringed round with fire, is desperate, and will attempt desperate deeds. All is going on well. Our noble armies are pushing the enemy to the wall. They must not be left to the danger of failure through fatigue or exhaustion. Fresh material must be poured in. The Government has called for half a million more men. We could wish it filled to-day, and that whole force in effective position for action. But let there be no more delay. Illinois will be called upon for about twelve full regiments. Cook county must supply at least one full regiment. This may be done by volunteering during fifty days. It can be done by diligent action in half that time, and the men in the field. The bounty is $100, 200 and $300 for one, two and three years. Substitutes will be entitled to this bounty, in addition to what they may receive in the shape of private bounties. Every man enlisting for three years counts for three men enlisting for one year. Let every patriotic citizen fall in and will rich exempts, or solid men, remember their privilege to send substitutes.

Our king of Illinois stock growers, Jacob Strawn, has got pleasantly taken up, in a manner that proves that there is no telling what an Illinois county may not do for loyalty. He offered to donate ten thousand dollars to the United States Christian Commission, if Morgan county would do better. Look in the dispatches and see how it came out. Mr. Strawn is worth two million. Morgan county is worth honorable mention. The Christian Commission is worth helping to any extent.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that, so far as its observation goes, there is not a single German Union paper in Ohio that supports Fremont and Cochrane. The Toledo *Express*, the last German paper in Ohio to advocate Fremont, says that "unity and loyalty, under existing circumstances, are identical," and it therefore runs up the Baltimore banner.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the rebel Brig Gen. Holmes to a brother officer in Ewell's corps, picked up at Silver Spring after the retreat of the rebels:

"Gov. Vance speaks in Morgantown next Tuesday. I think he will be elected Governor. If Holden could be elected he would bring another war on us. We would then have to fight not only the Yankees, who threaten us on every side, but domestic traitors, who are only awaiting the signal to rise in open revolt against the Confederate Government. Governor Vance has not backbone enough, and were it not for the free use of the military spur in his sides, the State of North Carolina would long ago have gone over to the Yankees by default. I am ashamed to own it, but the majority of North Carolinians not in the army are traitors to our cause."

This is certainly pretty strong talk considering its source, and yet it only confirms abundant testimony from other sources. Dragooned into the Confederacy by treachery and force, the lurking leaven of Unionism in North Carolina will make itself manifest some of these days. It will out.

The storm that has just swept over the produce market is but a mere sample of what may be expected one of these days when Grant shall have achieved a victory over Lee, and when Sherman shall have planted himself firmly in the doorway connecting the Eastern and Western sections of the Southern Confederacy. In regard to the probability of such military result, we may remark that Gen. Grant himself is entirely confident. To a well known United States Senator he said a few days ago—and that, too, while the rebel "invasion" was in progress: "*I am just as certain to take Richmond and crush Lee's army as the sun is sure to rise.*" This is Grant's opinion, and he ought to know. Those who may be disposed to should profit by last week's "warning."

The secesh woman, who was on board the train upon which Major General Franklin was captured, and who pointed him out to the rebels, had a congratulatory interview with the enemy's force while the train was detained, and then proceeded on to Philadelphia. On arriving there she was taken into custody by a police officer, to whom her offense was related by a soldier named Cook, belonging to the 6th Maine regiment, who was a passenger on the same train, being on his way home on account of a wound in his foot. He says the traitoress was well dressed, and was in company with her daughter.

THE CHANGES IN PRICES.

Below will be found the advance and decline in prices during the week ending to-day.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE ADVANCED.

Fire Bricks, per m, advanced	$ 5.00
Coal, soft, per ton, do	1.50@2.00
Coal hard, per ton, do	1.50@2.00
Allum, ℔ ℔, do	1c
Annatto, ℔ ℔, do	4c
Arrow Root, Jamaica, ℔ ℔, do	12c
Arrow Root, Bermuda, ℔ ℔, do	15c
Balsam Copavia, ℔ ℔, do	15c
Balsam Tolu, ℔ ℔, do	50c
Bicarb Soda, ℔ ℔, do	2c
Cofferas Am, ℔ ℔, do	1c
Cream Tartar, ℔ ℔, do	20c
Cubebs, ℔ ℔, do	20c
Glue, white, ℔ ℔, do	5c
Gum Trag Sorts, ℔ ℔, do	10c
Gum Opium, ℔ ℔, do	1.50
Ipecac, ℔ ℔, do	25c
Indigo, ℔ ℔, do	25c
Iodine, ℔ ℔, do	50c
Iodide Potas, ℔ ℔, do	1.00
Jalap, ℔ ℔, do	25c
Morphine, ℔ ℔, do	50c
Quicksilver, ℔ ℔, do	2c
Quinine, ℔ ℔, do	50c
Soda Ash, ℔ cask, do	1.75
Carb Ammonia, ℔ ℔, do	5c
Glass Ware, 20 ℔ cent, do	
Iron, Scotch pig, ℔ ton, do	3.00
Bar Lead, ℔ 100 ℔s, do	3.00
Pig Lead, ℔ 100 ℔s, do	3.00
Shot, ℔ 25 bag, do	25c
Stucco, ℔ brl, do	25c
Marble Dust, ℔ brl, do	50c
White Lead, Continental, ℔ 100 ℔s, do	1.00
Oil Colors, do	15@25c
French Ochre ℔ ℔, do	2½c
Chrome Yellow, ℔ ℔, do	5@20c
Venetian Red, ℔ ℔, do	2c
Vermillion, American, ℔ ℔, do	12c
Vermillion, English, ℔ ℔, do	50@1.25
Chrome, Green, ℔ ℔, do	5@15c
Paris, Green, ℔ ℔, do	5@10c
Starch, ℔ ℔, do	1½c
Soap, ℔ ℔, do	1½@2c
Corn Baskets, ℔ doz, do	50c
Pails, ℔ doz, do	15c
Tubs, ℔ doz, do	25c
Fire Bricks, ℔ thousand, do	5.00
Seamless Sacks, do	5c
Coffee, ℔ ℔, do	2@3c
Mackerel, Nos 2 and 3, ℔ hf. brl, do	50c
Pickled Herrings, do do	50c
Raisins Layers, ℔ box, do	12½c
Almonds, soft, ℔ ℔, do	5c
Hides, Green Salted, ℔ ℔, do	½c
Hides, Dry Flint, do do	1c
Rice, ℔ ℔, do	1c
Sugar, ℔ ℔, do	½c
Molasses, ℔ gal, do	10@15c
Allspice, ℔ ℔, do	5c
Nutmegs, ℔ ℔, do	10c

THE FOLLOWING HAVE DECLINED DURING THE WEEK.

Flour, lower	25c
Wheat, do	3@5c
Corn, do	2@3c
Oats, do	3@4c
Highwines, do	1@2c
Mess Pork, do	$1.00@2.00
Lard, do	1@2c
Domestic Spirits, ℔ gal, do	10c

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

A party in the British Parliament continue to make themselves unhappy over the idea that our Government is busy in cajoling off the Irish people to this side of the water, and in thrusting them into the army of the United States. It is to be supposed that a good many of those who keep on affirming this, really believe it, notwithstanding its constant denial from this side the water. For so constantly is it asserted, and by persons of high standing, too, that our Government has taken the trouble to inform officially that of Great Britain, that there is no truth in it—that we have no recruiting agents abroad, and have taken no special pains to induce the Irish people to come here for military purposes. It is not very likely that any information of this sort, official or otherwise, will succeed in working a conviction of the truth; for of all beetle-headed fellows, John Bull takes the lead. What he wants to believe, he believes, and just now his sympathies are so strongly with the rebellion that he will hunt with a microscope for occasions of complaint against the United States. He will believe that our government has filled the pockets of a set of oily tongued fellows and put them in Ireland to buy up the peasantry; or if it is denied that they are enlisted outright, then that they are coaxed off to this side the water with smooth words, and then grabbed here and put into the army; and even though we have made them no promises, we must have at least winked to them to come over. They cannot conceive otherwise that the Irish should for a moment think of leaving dear old John Bull. They love him with such desperate affection that unless somebody coaxes them away, it is perfectly inconceivable they should go.

If honest Johnny would think for a moment, he could readily find two reasons for seeing that his notions are all moonshine. First, we do not send to Ireland for soldiers, because we are under no pressing necessity of so doing. Irish enlistments in our army are entirely agreeable to us; a good many of them are prime soldiers. They owe it to themselves too to join our armies in large numbers. This is their adopted country, and they are bound to defend it along with other citizens; and it is simple poltroonry and cowardice to refuse to do it, on their part as well as on the part of others, and the Irish people should feel this, and act accordingly. A few do join our armies, as they ought. But we do not need to send to Ireland for them. They come because they wish to come; have been coming these years; keep on coming now; and destined most likely to keep coming for years in the future. Even though we did not want them, they would still come along. The Irish people are not a brightly educated race as a whole, but they manage to know what is going on, and are accurately informed of three things in this country—that they learn what concerns employ, wages, and bread—and to be informed is to act.

And, second, we are not under any necessity of sending to Ireland, and therefore can afford to regard all treaty obligations as to recruiting abroad, and in addition, those demands of comity, which are not in treaties, but which all people nevertheless feel. It is a custom and a necessity of European Governments to get soldiers where they can. Napoleon fought his battles, not with Frenchmen alone, but with all men who could be had; and Wellington's troops were by no means all British. We do not reject men from our armies on account of nationality; but take in Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Irishmen, Africans, Indians, and others. But they come to us instead of our sending for them. Let John Bull be assured. The Irishmen will run away from him; there is no help for that. They will come here, and there is no help for that either; and when they get here, some of them will, as they ought, join our armies; and there is no help for that either.

THE WHINE OF A TRAITOR.

If a forger upon being placed at the bar of a criminal court for forging the signature of another person to a check for a thousand dollars, should plead that he only "anticipated" the said other person, for that on the very next day said person signed a check himself for two thousand dollars, his offense of forgery would be merged and forgotten in his sublime impudence.

In the same degree does the crime of Howard, in forging the signature of the President, seem merged in the impudence of a certain secesh sheet which now argues that the forger is fully justified in his crimes because a genuine proclamation has been issued. Such is the natural incapacity of a villain to distinguish right from wrong or innocence from crime in any form.

The secesh concern thus proceeds with the effrontery of a shyster, the blanched cheek of a coward, and the falsehood of a traitor, not only to pettifog the cause of Jeff. Davis as an advocate, but to swear it through as a hireling false witness. It says:

"*Five hundred thousand more!* This means that since the present military campaigns commenced, three or four months ago, five hundred thousand men in the military service have disappeared—sunk out of sight—been lost to the army—and that their places must be supplied."

It means no such thing, because no such thing is true. Our entire active armies under Grant, Butler, Hunter and Sherman have not exceeded the half of the number here set down as "lost." Of the 150,000 with whom Grant crossed the Rapidan, though he fought the severest battle known in history, and the first in which the chief rebel army under Lee was ever whipped on its own soil, it is well ascertained that the loss of life, including the mortally wounded, was not over 14,000 and that of the remaining 40,000 wounded, exhausted and straggling, four-fifths have returned to the army. In the battle of Coal Harbor, and in the assault on Petersburg, the loss in killed and wounded amounted to six or seven thousand each, of which about one-tenth only are permanently lost to the army.

Sherman's loss has been far lighter. To sum up the entire actual and permanent losses in battle to Grant and Sherman, from the beginning of the campaign at 50,000, would exceed the truth. But the secesh paper well knows that the terms of the three years' troops are now beginning to expire. In view of this fact alone, the call should have been issued months ago, and would have been had there been an adequate draft law to support it. But what is the use of calling for troops under a law which leaves only the Union volunteers to fight our battles, while Copperheads stay at home to vote against the Government and aid the rebels.

"It means that the present military campaigns have been disastrous."

This is a deliberate falsehood, which not even the Richmond or Atlanta papers would have the folly to dignify with type. Its purpose is to discourage enlistments, and its author deserves to be punished.

"It means that the same wretched management which has made the war a failure heretofore still prevails."

To what does this jargon refer? The "management" of the army consists in supplying it and in handling it. The former is done by the War Department. Has there ever been any complaint on the score of equipments, commissary, or supplies? Were there ever armies in the field better provided for by their War Department than ours? Has not this element of our success been the envy of the rebels and the admiration of the world? Can the secesh paper name a single item in which the War Department has failed to do its duty towards the army within its proper sphere?

The remaining element in the "management" of the army, the "handling" of it is done by Gen. Grant. Has he been interfered with in this respect? Is he not able, experienced, successful, an honor to the American nation and name? Has he any rival? Would the secesh paper like to remove him and appoint some other? If he would only league with traitors and sneaks like themselves, would they not leap to nominate him for the presidency? What means this senseless yelp about the management of the army? How do the peace party want it managed? Do they want it defeated and destroyed? Ah, yes, that would suit them far better. They want their prophesies of the overthrow of the Union cause fulfilled, and they curse the management of the army, both as to the War Department and Grant, because it brings victory and not defeat. Every assurance from Grant that he "*is just as sure to crush Lee and capture Richmond as the sun to rise*" they hear as the rebels do, with a sneer and a denial.

"We know that the same policies which have made the rebellion a compact wall of fire in the face of our troops will be persisted in."

What policies have made the rebellion a compact wall of fire? Was not the war conducted on the "Democratic" policy for two years? Did it aid us any?

Was the rebellion any less a "compact wall of fire" then, when its armies, equal to our own, met us on the Potomac and the Ohio, and beat us back to St. Louis in Missouri? Then they withstood us at their threshold. Now they flee into their "last ditches," and face us with but two reduced armies, one of some ninety thousand and the other of forty-six thousand.

"We know that the manner in which the war has been and will be conducted is a gigantic crime against the Government, against the people, and against humanity."

Is it a crime against the Government to prevent its destruction? Is it a crime against the people to fight for the rights of the people as against a slaveholding aristocracy? Is it a crime against *humanity* to abolish slavery? You need a new dictionary. You are repeating the wrong slang.

"It is easy to see that the price of substitutes will rule so high that none but the rich can procure them, and that nineteen out of every twenty drafted men will be compelled to answer the dread summons to march."

The whole sentiment of the above is simple white-livered cowardice. Such is the sentiment which in the army tends to skulking and desertion, and subjects to the penalty of death. There are in the army 130,000 negroes who have never yet been officially reported guilty of cowardice, though they have frequently been officially commended for their bravery. The sole principle which forms the inspiration of the writer of the article to which we have referred is a scorn, hatred, contempt for, and desire to enslave and oppress the negro race. Yet in all that 130,000 is there one who does not compare with the miserable wretch whose treason we have dissected

"As hyperion to a satyr."

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR MEN.

The President, in obedience to the wishes of the people and in deference to the approved judgment of our military leaders, has issued a call for five hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one year, and will order a draft at the end of fifty days for so many as may not have been obtained by volunteering until the quotas of all the States are full. Some of the States are in excess of past calls. The excess will be credited in this call. This would reduce the aggregate force to be raised were it not that some States were as far behind. These will be required to fill up the deficiency under former calls. Certainly if they can fill up for three years' men by one year's men, they have the easy side of the bargain. We assume, therefore that half a million more men are to be placed in the field during the present summer. Of these probably one-half will volunteer before the expiration of the fifty days. The fact that so large a force is called for for so short a term of service indicates that the President is at last justified by the counsels and advice of his military commanders, and especially of the Lieutenant General, in regarding the end of the war as not only attainable but near at hand. Troops in considerable numbers will undoubtedly be still needed after the two main rebel armies on which the existence of the rebellion is now staked shall have been decisively overthrown. But who doubts that half a million of men poured into the armies of Grant and Sherman, during the summer, will close up the triumphs already won, by their valour more than by their numbers, with the crowning success for which our brave soldiers have fought so long and suffered with such heroic endurance. The rebels well know that their last man is in the field. They have no reserves, no treasury, no revenue. Their armies are inadequate to any other than a retreating defensive campaign. This call will encourage the hearts of our soldiers in the field, and carry dismay and demoralization into the ranks of the rebellion. IT WILL BE FILLED.

The strain is hard. The trial is severe. But the people are equal to the effort. It will never be said that the American Union was severed because those who loved it would sacrifice less to their love than would those who hated it to their hatred. True the South are under a despotism which forces them to do far more than they would. But shall we furnish an argument in favor of despotism by showing that it is more effective in breaking down the Union than is voluntary patriotism to sustain it?

We have suffered too much, we have fought too successfully, we are too near the end to fall back into defeat, anarchy and endless civil war for want of the reinforcements for which the country through the President has now called. They will move steadily forward during the summer and fall—they will follow Grant into Richmond and Sherman to the Gulf, and long before their terms of service shall have expired we believe that many of them will return in triumph with victory inscribed on their banners, to enjoy unmolested the gratitude of their countrymen and the blessings of peace. History will then declare that we were a people worthy to be free.

PROGRESS OF THOUGHT DURING THE WAR!

Those who oppose the war are fond of citing the seemingly discouraging fact that prominent Union men like Mr. Seward stated at its commencement that the rebellion would end in sixty or ninety days. But underneath that fact is another full of encouragement. Such prophecies were uniformly based on a belief that the returning reason of the slaveholders would induce them to come back voluntarily into the Union, not on the supposition that the entire capacity of the rebels for resistance would within that brief time be utterly broken down and destroyed. The latter contingency was one which few Union men would then have predicted. But three years have passed and the rebels themselves now admit that unless they can hold out through the present campaign they are utterly overthrown. They concede more than we could have then predicted. The North hardly embarked on this war with the belief that it could utterly rout, annihilate, and overcome the utmost strength of the South, however desperate the efforts of the latter might be. But now few of our military men doubt our ability to do so, and many of those of the South concede that we only need a united North to conquer them in spite of their utmost efforts.

Our first Northern troops enlisted not to suppress the rebellion, but to save the capital and defend the frontier. By the time the next quota was raised it was understood that the Union was to be maintained and the rebellion suppressed. The third quota enlisted not only to suppress the rebellion, but to abolish its cause. Here is a substantial progress of thought, an ever growing faith in the ability of the Government sustained by its loyal supporters to work out not only the purposes for which it entered upon the war, and which were then deemed sufficient to insure peace, but deeper, broader, and more conclusive results than were at first dreamed of, and which, when accomplished, will give us a peace unbroken, because our country will be free.

REBEL RAIDS.

The Eastern press is speculating upon the consequences of the late rebel raid, and arguing very gloomily from it. "If Grant cannot prevent such an expedition," they ask, "what is to prevent Lee from moving his whole army northward and capturing Washington?" The question is much like Pat.'s about the cook stove: "If *one* will save half the wood, why not get two and save the whole?" It does not follow that because Lee can send out an expedition of 20,000 men, he could send out 100,000. It was of course a possibility that the rebels could raid North, as well as we South, only so they could escape our troops as we did theirs.

The country may as well conclude that this rebel expedition was a stealing one, first as last. It was, properly speaking, nothing else. Horses, cattle, pigs and merchandise were wanted by Lee's army. They must be had, or the army must starve; and, as Grant had cut their communications South, and little could be had in that direction, it were well to see if something could not be had from the North. A strong force of 20,000 to 25,000 might succeed in getting some plunder. They doubtless succeeded beyond their anticipations; for they had not calculated how fully we were occupied with what Grant and his raiders were doing. Of course they took us at disadvantage. But as to any future or permanent advantage by it, other than that of filling their hungry bellies, we do not believe in it.

Lee cannot slide away unobserved by his enemy, for Gen. Grant was fully informed of all this procedure, and gave the Government timely notice. And if he should even get to the vicinity of Washington with all his army, he would hardly get the city at once; and if not at once, not at all.

As to the repetition of this raiding business by the rebels, they will of course repeat it as often as it proves profitable, if we suffer them to do so. But we see their game now, as we might have seen it before, and it is our fault if we are not hereafter ready for such things. It is manifestly not good policy, to carry our concentration so far as to send "every man to Grant," or anybody else, so as to leave no defenders at the Capital, and no troops so posted as to guard such fat hunting ground as lies about and to the west of Baltimore.

☞ We learn from the Providence *Journal* that Hon. James F. Simmons died Thursday afternoon at his residence in Johnson, Rhode Island. He was born in little Compton, Sept. 10, 1794, and was therefore at his death in his 70th year. In his early life he had no other means of education than those supplied by the common schools. He began his political career in 1827, in the General Assembly of the State, in which he soon rose to a commanding position, and where he continued, with brief intermissions till 1840, when he was elected a Senator in Congress. He began his Senatorial service, therefore, with Harrison's Administration, and with such associates as Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Benton, Choate, Preston, Southard, Wright, Dix and others of that stamp. He retired in 1847, and returned to the Senate again, in 1857, for one term.

☞ Colorado Jewett, George Sanders, the rebel agent, Jake Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior under old Buchanan, who allowed Floyd to steal the Indian bonds, are at Niagara Falls. Vallandigham, Dr. Wickersham, the Ornamental Japanner, and John Charles Fremont would make the set complete.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL INVASION.

THE TWO DAYS' SIEGE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

Well, the raid is over, and no one is seriously hurt. It appears that we are to have Annual Invasions, just as we have Annual School Examinations and Annual Horse Shows. So much being settled, it seems desirable that affairs should accommodate themselves to the new order of things in a systematic manner.

CAUSE OF SLOWNESS OF ACTION.

Especially is it desirable that means should be taken to supply the central-southern counties of Pennsylvania with a better quality of manhood. Portions of Maryland are somewhat lacking in that essential element of noble national life; but the poverty of Maryland is fatness when set over against that of Pennsylvania. Do you observe how reluctant certain New York regiments were to go to Pennsylvania? They have not forgotten how they were swindled there last year. "Let Pennsylvania help herself!" was the word on every man's tongue, eight or ten days ago, when the telegraph reeled under the crazy-headed telegrams sent out from the various towns on her southern border. "The enemy may be coming in force," said men, "but there is no occasion that the country should go mad with the excitement, if he is; least of all, is there any present occasion to worry on Pennsylvania's account." You may say their feeling was wrong, but your word will not take away the fact that it existed. Men hereabouts had not forgotten the scenes of last year when the worn and weary regiments of other States marched in for the defense of Pennsylvanian homes, nor had they forgotten the scenes in the Army of the Potomac last April, when certain Pennsylvanian regiments sought to force compliance with their wild demands by raising the red standard of mutiny. Remembering these things, men said, "let Pennsylvania help herself;" and with what heart of glad pride could one read the Reading telegram that "public opinion is in favor of an immediate conscription of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," when in the very next column of the paper was the third imploring Proclamation of Gov. Curtin, begging for volunteers, and saying to the people of the State, "You are not doing your duty"—"let Pennsylvania help herself!" was the answer of every man to the Reading telegram.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

The noisy clamor of Pennsylvania had much to do with the success of the invasion. "Wicked lie" and Philadelphia dispatch," have come, in some sense, to be almost synonymous terms; and many persons persistently refused to believe in the fact or in the magnitude of the invasion, because of the bad notoriety of those who loudest shouted "Wolf! Wolf!" Hence Mr. Stanton's bulletin of Sunday morning last, announcing that Lew Wallace had been defeated on the Monocacy, was as bewildering as it was unpalatable. A battle—a defeat—great loss—rebels twenty thousand strong—Wallace retreating on Baltimore! That was not a very dainty dish to set before the king of their time—an American voter. But there it was—what could he do with it? In Washington he shut his eyes and refused to see it, or turned his back upon it and talked with his neighbor. He might be disturbed, but he would not be excited; he might be perplexed, but he would not be alarmed. Minute guns and alarm bells might do for Baltimore, but, as for him, he would go to church with his family like a good Christian. And he went, too. The city called the Annual Invasion a "mere raid," a "horse-stealing raid," a "raid of thieves and cut-throats," a "raid of ragamuffins to cheat Grant." It spoke of it as a good joke on us," a "big thing for the rebs," "something large for the greenbacks." It said jocosely with its fore finger alongside its nose, "How are you, Johnnies!" or "Don't you hope you may!" or "You can't fool Ulysses with salt of that kind!" It laughed, good-naturedly sneered, cracked jokes, indulged in pleasantries and prophecies, made wretched puns and pungent wretches of language—in a word, did everything but believe the rebels meant to seriously attempt anything but plundering.

THE SECOND THOUGHT.

Everybody learned on Monday morning what a few had learned the previous evening—that, after defeating Wallace on Saturday, the rebel force moved on Sunday toward Washington, and that its advance halted on Sunday at Rockville, seventeen miles distant from the city. "Rebels moving on Washington, and the advance out at Rockville,"—the Capital read thus over its Monday morning coffee, which wasn't coffee, and tenderloin steaks which weren't tender. Marketing and groceries were to be higher on the following day; but Washington obstinately refused to believe, even then, that the Annual Invasion meant blood and battle, danger and disaster. And so it believes to this day. The authorities treated it as a real movement upon Washington; but, speaking generally, the people here never believed that such a thing was meant.

THE MISTAKE OF THE REBELS.

The danger was over before anybody dodged. The enemy lost his chance when he halted his advance column of cavalry at Rockville, on Sunday evening. If he had moved on Washington immediately after Bull Run three years ago, he might, perhaps, have entered it. In waiting a day for better preparation, he lost all chance of success. Again, if he had struck boldly and instantaneously after the overthrow of the Pope campaign, he might, perhaps, have reviewed his troops in Pennsylvania avenue. In waiting for preparation, and then in moving northward, he lost all chance of success. So, too, if, instead of halting at Rockville that Sunday night, he had at once moved on with his squadron of 1,500 or 1,800 cavalry, under a vigorous leader, it is possible that he might have dashed into the city at daybreak of Monday. He would, of course, have lost many men in the undertaking, but even a thousand good soldiers in the city for but an hour or two could have done almost incalculable damage. The game was well worth an effort on the part of the rebels. Human life has become so cheap with them, that the loss of 1,500 men in such an undertaking, at that particular time, would, in itself, have been a great victory for their cause. But at sunrise on Monday it was too late. We had troops enough here, and vigorous effort was at once manifest to put things into proper condition.

FIRST DAY OF THE SIEGE.

During Monday forenoon the enemy pressed down upon the city from Rockville, and reached a point about two miles beyond Tenallytown—or, say about seven miles from the White House. We had but a small cavalry force here. It resisted the rebel advance well enough, but gradually fell back before superior numbers. Another battalion of the enemy's force struck off to the left, and came up to the city by the so-called Seventh street road. The city evening papers were profuse and sensational with their extras, and the newsboys yelled themselves into intense perspiration over "great battles;" but the day, after all, brought forth only cautious and comparatively bloodless skirmishing. Night came down with the enemy on a line of four or five miles length, about seven or eight miles from the central part of the city.

SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Tuesday morning brought the unmistakable roar of cannon at an early hour. A number of shots were fired at four o'clock, more about six o'clock, and a few more about eleven o'clock, with an occasional shell between times, to remind the rebels that we were lively and wide awake. Skirmishing began in front of Tenallytown, and in the course of the morning shifted to the eastward through the whole extent of their line. Squads of rebels made their appearance, also, at various points beyond the eastern end of their line proper. The purpose of the enemy was apparent enough—they were feeling for the weak spot in our lines, if they were doing anything in earnest. They appeared to find the Seventh street road best suited to their real or feigned object, and finally concentrated there, in the neighborhood of Silver Springs, the Blairs' country seat, and just beyond Fort Stevens. Our forces remained on the defensive till Tuesday afternoon. By that time preparations were completed for any possible contingency, and troops were sent out from Fort Stevens to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters from certain houses which they had occupied to our annoyance and loss, and to drive them from the timber in that neighborhood. The charge was made in fine style, by a portion of the veteran 6th corps, and fully accomplished its design. Skirmishing continued till dark, and night came down with the enemy's line holding its own in front of Tenallytown, but driven back nearly a mile on the Seventh street road. During the day, our entire loss was about thirty killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded.

END OF THE AFFAIR.

Wednesday morning developed the fact that the rebels had withdrawn during the preceding night, leaving their dead and seriously wounded on the field. After some delay, pursuit was commenced by the cavalry and a portion of the infantry, which continued through the day, and yesterday, and to the present time.

OBJECT OF THE INVASION.

Some persons believe that the primary object of the rebel movement was Washington, but I am of the number who believe it was plunder. They were short of horses, short of forage, short of provisions; and they knew Maryland to be a fat land. They wanted, also, men, and money, and sympathy, and clothing, and shoes. Doubtless they also contemplated a dash into Baltimore or Washington, if they found them unprotected. It seems to me that the relative proportions of infantry, cavalry and artillery were out of all harmony, if the leading object of the movement had been to attack either of the two cities; and exactly such as would have been chosen for a plundering expedition of the first magnitude. The battle with Wallace was a necessity, because he stood in the way; but the threatening of Baltimore, the cutting of the railroads and telegraph lines, the appearance in many places wide apart, and the audacious knocking at the gates of the Capital, were only incidents to help on and cover up the greater work in hand. Mind you, it was not infantry that rattled the doors of the two cities—it was cavalry. Meantime the infantry was stealing horses, driving off cattle, picking up anything available or valuable, and levying forced contributions.

SUCCESS OF THE INVASION.

General Grant anticipated, if he did not actually expect, some such movement. One of its hopes, though I can hardly believe one of its expectations, was to loosen his hold upon the throat of Richmond. In this regard the rebels failed. His equanimity was not disturbed. The authorities here called on him for more troops than they got. The great soldier saw that, whatever the primary object of the movement, it was not in strength enough to materially weaken Lee's army; and he refused to send such numbers of reinforcements as were demanded. Upon urgent representations from here, he made some movements in front of Petersburg which it is understood his own judgment did not wholly approve, but they were not such as, in any sense, to give the rebels or the rebellion any particular advantage. Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a flank movement upon Grant, it proved a failure as bitter to the rebels, doubtless, as our failure to capture the invasionists will be to Grant and his army.

As a plundering expedition the invasion was a splendid success. The number of horses taken and "accepted"—for the fellows had a jolly way of receiving them from sympathizers as "gifts for the cause"—the number is estimated on pretty good authority as high as 8,000; and more than one Maryland farmer of rueful countenance declares that the vagabonds came on foot and left on horseback. The number of cattle driven off I hear named at 3,000 head, but there is much less information upon this point than in regard to the number of horses. They undoubtedly secured several hundred recruits or conscripts, though I'm inclined to disbelieve the semi secesh assertion, which gives the number at 1,000. They manifested a fearful love of greenbacks, even if gold is at 250 to 275 per cent, and not only helped themselves to all they found lying round loose, but "accepted" large sums from divers and sundry individuals and corporations "for the good of the cause." Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a movement for booty of any and all kinds, it proved a success as gratifying to the rebels, doubtless, as our failure to prevent them from escaping with it is humiliating to the nation.

If the rebel leaders really believed they could capture Washington or Baltimore, and meant the movement for that purpose, they must wear very crestfallen faces as they wearily plod the homeward way. Despite the fury of the telegraph and the sensation of the newspapers, and the apoplectic excitement and exertion of the newsboys, all the fighting amounted to scarcely enough to demand an hundred words in these days. After Monday noon, before which time there was no effort, the rebels had no more prospect of taking Washington than they had of taking the moon. If their effort was serious, they gained nothing but quarters in the Old Capital prison for 300 of their number, attendance by our physician for a hundred of their wounded, and burial by contraband negroes of sixty of their dead. Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a movement against the Capital, it proved a failure as ridiculous and mortifying to the rebels, doubtless, as our negligence in making it possible is disgraceful to us.

IN THE CITY DURING THE SIEGE.

The city took the siege and investment very coolly and complacently from beginning to end. Business went on as usual everywhere. Pleasure parties ordered and advertised for the country were postponed, but those inside the city were held on time. The annual public school exhibition took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and crowded the Smithsonian Institution to its utmost capacity. Every body turned out in the usual pell-mell fashion whenever the music of a military band was heard on the street, and we cheered the bronzed veterans of the 6th and 19th corps in the heartiest style of our most jubilant days. There was activity enough on all sides, but there was very little excitement; curiosity enough, but scarcely an alarm. The secesh were in high glee enough to provoke the wrath of loyal men and women, and many of them acted as if they really believed we were all at the mercy of the rebels. Some of them came to grief during the siege, and the doors of the Old Capitol have closed upon a number since the rebels left. Spies abounded on Tuesday, or at least those whom plain people believed were spies, and they doubtless informed the enemy that Tuesday night would be about as good a time to leave this neighborhood as they would get this Summer.

OF MILITARY ACTION.

From Grant's army was sent the 6th Corps and some few troops from other corps. The 19th Corps was under way from New Orleans in fifty hours after being ordered to join Gen. Grant, and reported at Fortress Monroe in six days—just in season to be sent up here. The clerks and employees of the War Department were organized on Monday, those of some of the other Departments on Tuesday, and the Union League and District militia on Wednesday. Very tender care was taken of them generally; and, with a few exceptions, their duty was neither arduous nor perilous, being mainly confined to guarding flour barrels, lumber piles, clothing boxes, Post Offices, Patent Offices; and doing without the usual number of cigars and sherry cobblers, and marching up and down with U. S. muskets instead of fancy canes for companions.

CONCLUSION OF THE MATTER.

Echo, if you will, O reader, the old phrases, "Washington is safe," and "All is quiet on the Potomac;" but I tell it as a shame, disgrace, humiliation, almost infamy, that we are again driven back to them! The scare was not here, was not in the army, and, so far as we yet see, not generally in the country. Timid counsels prevailed in and about the War Office—was it Halleck, or Hitchcock, or somebody else? As soon as Wright got his troops well in hand he pushed out for a couple of hours, and at next daybreak the bubble had burst, and the enemy was beyond reach. "Washington is safe"—yes, but I hate the words: "All is quiet on the Potomac"—yes, but that quietness brings us to the verge of infamy, for it should have thundered there so that no rebel had escaped to tell the tale! It was an emergency requiring—nay, with sharpest voice demanding, vigor and celerity of action at the earliest moment; but we undertook to organize slim-shanked and narrow chested clerks to man the fortifications; undertook at the eleventh hour to enact the farce of calling out a semi-secesh militia to defend the city! We wanted use of ball and cartridge, sword and saber, shot and shell; but we crowded the Provost Marshal's office for passes to the front; we hired all the horses and hacks to take us out to see the fight; we trundled my lady, Mrs. President, out that she might witness a battle and gratify her women's curiosity; we let our Senators duck and dodge and creep and crowd around the edges of fancied peril that they might speak with more potent voice in the national councils; we took to the front divers of our nice young women that they might "cheer our soldiers" in conflict so baiting and inconsequential that it shamed the old soldiers to the very hearts!

Yes, "Washington is safe," but something of honor is gone! Yes, "all is quiet on the Potomac," but something of manhood is lost!

ANDREWS.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Latest Advices and Rumors.

NEW YORK, Sunday, July 17.

Advices from Sherman's army states that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee, strongly intrenched in the rebel abandoned works.

Another report says Johnston has fallen back to Cedar Bluffs, eight miles from Atlanta, thus virtually yielding that stronghold.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday July 16.

The Nashville *Times* says at last accounts our forces were still strongly and securely entrenched at the Chattahoochee. There has been no pursuit of the rebels and no advance from the bank of the Chattahoochee toward Atlanta.

Passengers on the evening train state that rumors prevail at Nashville that Sherman had captured 6,000 prisoners. The time when and locality not stated.

Sherman is said also to have ordered the correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, out of his lines.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

VINEY'S STATION, ¾ OF A MILE NORTH OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 10, 1864.

Since the date of my last, the situation in a non-military point of view, has been extremely dangerous and unpleasant. For one whole week the army has been favored with a "dry spell." Not a cloud darkened the sky, and father Sol shed forth his blazing rays in the style peculiar to the "Sunny South." Creeks and runs began to dry up, and vegetation itself seemed to have arrived at that happy condition denominated "masterly inactivity." Owing to the incessant travel of bipeds and quadrupeds, the roads have been ground to an impalpable powder or the depth of fully six inches. As a natural consequence, travelling from one corps to another is by no means the most pleasant job in the world, especially if behind a "cracker" train. Super add to all these horors, the evil caused by the want of vegetable diet, and the plentiness of salt meats, and your readers can have some idea of the felicity enjoyed in the army. Staff officers travel as little as possible, preferring to take it cool under a "fly," playing "seven up" or "poker," interspersed with frequent application to the "commissariat." The soldiers, in a measure, follow suit, and seated under their "dog" tents, or bowers, pass the time—some sleeping, other writing, some playing cards, and others spinning yarns about Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Shiloh, and other sanguinary battles.

To professors of all *ologies* except theology, I would recommend Northern Georgia as a stamping ground. Here the geologist can find ample facilities for picking up specimens of mica, soapstone, quartz, granite and slate. He can, however, find none of the needful "rocks," as the few inhabitants left by the tender mercy of the rebel conscript agents, have neither money nor provisions. To the entomologist a hundred thousand kinds of insects offer all the inducements for obtaining a superior collection. It requires but little inconvenience on the part of a collector to study the habits of these insects. All he has to do is to spread his blankets and stretch his weary length upon them, and in a very few minutes after, "daddy-long-legs," spiders, caterpillars of all hues and colors, centipedes, "jiggers," wood lice, "gray backs," and a hundred other varieties will crawl all over and around him. The "daddy-long-legs" will take a flying trip along his trowsers as if anxious to make a comparison of the lower extremities. The centipedes will industriously set themselves to work in order to run races at his side, while the "jiggers" will make furious attempts to get beneath his shirt. The measuring worm will get his "back up" without provocation, at every attempt made to travel his length—in fact he seems to have been erected for the express purpose of "travelling on his shape." The zoologist can take exquisite pleasure in examining the habits of the miniature zooglydoo—a diminutive squirrel—an better known as the lizard, while it plays hide-and-go-seek in the folds of his blanket. If he wish to pursue his inquiries still farther, let him dig a few spades full of earth, and examine that peculiar earth worm, which, somewhat like the famous Doreen post boys, coils itself into knots and again unites itself. If he have a passion for vertebrated animals, he can amuse himself in investigating the habits of black snakes and occasionally a rattlesnake. [N. B.—I have not seen or heard of any Copperhead in this section. The climate is too hot for this species.] The etimologist can find a little recreation in determining the status of the "white trash" who inhabit the few miserable hovels scattered around. As there are none of Africa's sons here, save those with the army, it will be a difficult matter to determine their status—I am of opinion it is between Atlanta and Macon. The theologian would stand a "right poor chance" here—owing to the popular idea that army teamsters have a perfect system of profanity. Of the truth or falsity of this assertion, I will say nothing, except that it is heard only during a wet spell, when the roads are heavily mired. To the botanist and agriculturist, Northern Georgia does not offer any great facilities. The staple productions of the northern portion of the State may be classed as follows: Mountains, hills, ravines, rills, black oak, scrub oak, hickory, pine, tangle vines, blackberries (not yet ripe), insects in great abundance, log shanties and crooked roads. Speaking of crooked roads reminds me of a little anecdote accounting for the numerous curves in the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, which runs through the least fertile portion of the State. This road was built by the State Government, and as the surveyors were paid by the mile for their work it is said by some (those who were not pleased with the location of the road) that the engineers were bound to make all they could out of it, and so made it as tortuous as possible. There is some plausibility in this theory, for I have heard some of our topographical engineers say it could have been fully ten miles shorter and at much less expense. Now to the

MILITARY SITUATION.

On leaving Marietta McPherson took up the line of march down the Nickojack creek road, leading to Turner's Ferry on the Chattahoochee about four miles judging from the map, below the railroad bridge over this river. Hooker's corps started along the westerly main road to Atlanta, Palmer the easterly one, and Howard a new road running on the east side of the railroad and parallel to it—Schofield remaining in position until the army should have approached the river. On Monday afternoon Johnson's division of Palmer's corps encountered the rear guard of the rebels strongly entrenched on a range of hills near Neal Dow—a railroad station about four miles south of Marietta—better known as "Royal" station. Here a heavy artillery duel was opened up on Monday, which resulted in a loss of some ten or fifteen killed and about fifty wounded. Among the latter is Colonel Stoughton, commanding *pro tem*, King's Brigade. King is temporarily in command of Johnson's division—he having been obliged to go North on account of ill health. On Monday night the rebels evacuated their position, and on Tuesday morning we followed in pursuit, finding them the same evening strongly entrenched on this side of the river, in three lines of works, in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge. Here we had considerable skirmishing. Our signal corps immediately took possession of a high hill immediately in rear of "Vining's" and reported that the enemy was crossing on pontoons. Batteries were quickly thrown in position, and a vigorous shelling was kept up for two or three hours without eliciting any reply. On the opposite side of the river our long train of wagons could be seen slowly winding its way along a cleared field, but too far out of range to cause any damage in that quarter. On Wednesday Gerrard's cavalry drove the rebel cavalry across the river near Roswell, and burned the bridge. They also destroyed the cotton factory at that place, thus inflicting a very heavy loss on the rebels, for it was the largest in the State, and was running full time, making cottonade and clothing for the rebel armies. At the time of its destruction it contained some four hundred female operatives, most of whom have gone to Chattanooga. On Thursday Schofield's corps, the 23rd, commenced moving from the right to the left, and on Friday night succeeded in crossing the river near Merrett's Mills, some seven miles up the river, at a place called Shinn's Ferry. The result of this movement was that the rear guard of the enemy abandoned his position on this side of the river, last night. After crossing they burned the railroad bridge and took up three pontoon and two trestle bridges, which they used in crossing. This morning the army commenced moving to the left, and will in all probability be all across before Wednesday. The rebels have a very strong position on the other side of the river, fortified both by nature and art.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 10, 1864—5 A. M.

Yesterday the 23d corps, Gen. Schofield effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee and secured a lodgement on the high grounds beyond the river. In the affair they met with no serious opposition and were reported last evening as having captured a rebel general. To properly understand the importance of this success it will be necessary to explain.

Below the railroad bridge, the Chattahoochee makes a sharp bend to the southward and back almost in a northerly direction forming a point of land called by the natives "the peninsula." In the rear of this peninsula is the crossing—Turner's Ferry—which the rebels have been using since their evacuation of the Kenesaw line. This ferry is covered by the high grounds about Dan Turner's house and the Nicojack creek. By the fault or failure of some one the rebels secured this position and fortified it without opposition. Yesterday Hardee's corps held this position—"the peninsula." His left and left center was covered by the Nicojack, a stream not fordable, and his whole line thoroughly entrenched. Across the Chattahoochee the bank of the river at this point rises quite suddenly to a bluff which follows the course of the stream from the railroad as far down as Campbelltown. The divisions of Hood and Loring having crossed the river, occupied and fortified this high ground. In fact it is believed that the works had been previously constructed in anticipation of this retreat. So much of these works as are contiguous to the peninsula cover the ground held by Hardee. Leggett's division of the 17th corps, which moved on the 7th down the Sandtown road, and up the left bank of the river to Nickajack, and thus obtained an enfilading fire upon the redoubt and rifle-pits at Turner's house, found themselves under the fire of no less than fourteen guns from the works on the opposite bank of the river. It will thus be seen that the *tete du pont* held by Hardee, with the entrenched position of Hood and Loring's corps covering it and extending to its right and left, constituted a very strong defensive position. It is immaterial now whether any one is to blame for its occupation by the rebels. The fact is sufficient, and military men will one day settle the exact amount of responsibility which attaches to it.

The rebel line across the river seems to have been selected upon the theory that Sherman would attempt his passage of the river at Turner's Ferry, and on the Sandtown road. Schofield having effected his crossing, threatens the rebel right, and it would seem that unless Johnston chooses to accept battle in his present position, Hardee must be withdrawn to the left bank of the river. In that event it will be optional with Sherman whether to cross his army at the pontoons of the 23d corps and pursue his own course by the left hand road toward the right of Atlanta, or threaten the right of Johnston's present line, forcing him out of his works and compelling a battle north of Atlanta. In either view it is quite obvious that Sherman's strategy has been quite as successful as at any previous position during the present campaign. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may probably announce important results. In anticipating success by an explanation of our present position, your readers may more readily understand the process by which it shall have been achieved.

The destruction of the mills at Roswell proves to have been a very severe blow to the Confederacy. In addition to the flouring mills, which were very complete and extensive, there were large and well appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly product of these establishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 15,000 yards of woolen goods—principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most improved patterns and inventions, was made at Patterson, New Jersey. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North, if they wish. It is understood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

From the fact that Johnston left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw line with any great deliberation. The fact alone is sufficient evidence that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold.

Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufactories and work shops, the campaign of Sherman has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordnance, and numerous other mills and work shops have been destroyed by Davis—the great foundries and iron works at Etowah and Allatoona by Gen. Schofield, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made; besides scores of small mills and shops on the route from Resaca thus far.

Gen. Sherman has recently made orders in relation to the payment of the troops of this army, which are very important and commend themselves by their good sense. The money is not to be brought to the field, but instead, the pay rolls of the troops are to be made out and receipted, and sent to Nashville. The Pay Department there will send the amount due each man to such place as he shall designate; or if the soldier chooses the money can remain on deposit with the government. Money in the field, during such a campaign as this, is of no use to the men. They can use it only with such sutlers as reach the front, by buying trash at exorbitant prices. There is nothing in the country to buy. With the single exception of tobacco, there is nothing which a soldier needs, with which he is not provided by the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. Such sums as he wishes to send home can be sent cheaper and safer through the channels provided by General Sherman than if brought to the field. Officers and men are put on the same footing by this order. Under the old rules officers subsisted by purchase of supplies from the Commissariat. Hereafter they will draw one ration per day from the Commissary, which will be charged on their pay account. The sense and wisdom of this order are characteristic of Gen. Sherman.

Orders have been received directing the consolidation of the small regiments in this army. It will be very soon undertaken. Only regiments from the same State can be consolidated, and those in such manner as to make organizations of about maximum numbers.

Batteries A and B 1st Illinois Artillery, commanded by Captains Wood and Rumsey, will leave for home on the 12th, Tuesday of this week. That is the officers and men of these batteries whose terms of service have expired. There will remain of veterans and enlisted men whose terms have not expired enough to fill up one battery. These are all to be formed into a six gun battery, taking the guns and equipments of one battery and of a section of the other. Until such time as the Governor shall issue commissions to officers of the new battery, it will be under the command of Lieut. Smith of Cheney's battery.

Batteries A and B have seen long, active field service. They leave the service after a full term of useful and honorable work. In the war none have been more actively engaged, none have participated oftener on the bloody field, the guns of none have been more frequently and better served. The record of Chicago has chapters in every volume of this war, but no brighter pages have been or will be written than those which relate to the services of those batteries which left your city so early in the war. The officers and men of the Army of the Tennessee, with which they have been so far identified, know better than any one else their value, and part with them with great regret. Chicago owes them much. Their country owes them more.

JACK.

LATER.—July 10, 9 a. m.—Hardee's corps last night evacuated their first line of works in front of the 17th corps. Our flag is now on the redoubt at Turner's House. They occupy the high ground beyond, and the troops of Gresham's division are moving up.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Good News from Sherman And Better Rumors.

ATLANTA WILL BE OURS, IF NOT NOW.

The War in Virginia—Latest from Grant.

From Cairo and Below—Reported Defeat of Gen. Forrest in Alabama.

From Washington—Finance and Treasury Matters.

LATER FROM MISSOURI—EXCITING REPORTS—GUERILLAS ACTIVE.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

Reported Total Defeat of Forrest by Gen. A. J. Smith.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 18, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

A report prevails through the city, and is generally believed, that Gen. Smith has met Forrest and utterly defeated him. We have no particulars as yet.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 18, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The report that Forrest has been defeated by Gen. Smith is confirmed, but I cannot say when or where the engagement occurred, but will have the full particulars soon.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19.

Absurd rumors have been prevalent here to-day that the rebels had attacked and taken Little Rock with a portion of Steele's army.

A gentleman who came up on the U. S. steamer Bee from below to Memphis reports that the captured Confederate officer who was transferred to that boat informed her officers that Marmaduke was moving upon Little Rock as late as last Friday with the intention of attacking it.

MEMPHIS, July 17, *via* CAIRO, July 19.—Vicksburg advices of the 13th report all quiet there.

General Slocum, reinforced by the cavalry sent by General Washburne, was marching again for the interior of Mississippi.

At latest accounts, General A. J. Smith was near Pontotoc, Miss.

On the 10th, Forrest issued a call for all citizens between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five to rally to his support. "Old men and boys can take care of his horses, while the men are engaged with the enemy."

The report published in the Northern papers that Forrest had communicated his intention of retaliating upon our officers for any citizens who might be injured under General Washburn's railroad order is false. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of General Washburn's order. Nearly every train on the railroad, for ten days previous to the issue of this order, was fired upon by bushwhackers, and citizens and soldiers killed and wounded, while not a gun has been fired since the publication of the order. The report that the circulation of the Chicago *Times* has been suppressed on the road is also false. General Washbun considers that paper a valuable auxiliary, as it enables him to spot traitors, and no obstruction is placed in the way of its circulation within the limits of his command.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Sherman "Marching on"—Highly Important News from his Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 19.

I have excellent authority for stating that General Thomas' forces left their entrenchments on the Chattahootche yesterday for Atlanta. I regard this as perfectly reliable.

An officer who arrived from the front yesterday, states that it was reported that Atlanta had been evacuated.

I do not credit the report, however, although you may expect to chronicle the capture of that city very soon.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Government is in receipt, this a. m., of glorious news from Sherman. It is not news of a battle, but something better. General Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahooche, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Reachtree creek. This advance was made without any resistance from Johnston's forces, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defenses of Atlanta, and places the city within range of Sherman's guns.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.—An officer from Sherman's army, says that on the 8th the army was all over the Chattahoochee, and within four miles of Atlanta. The 11th and 12th corps have been consolidated, forming the 20th, under Hooker.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The Norfolk *New Regime* this morning has a report that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederates, and the capture of Atlanta and 15,000 rebel prisoners.

Arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, say nothing of it. The report is doubtless premature.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th contains the following:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—Gov. Brown having official advices that persons within the military age having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defense of their homes and State, has instructed the proper authorities to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—The enemy have evacuated Johnson's Island. It is noticed that transports are quite busy in changing troops, chiefly to Morris Island. The bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

ATLANTA IN SIGHT.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

From a lofty eminence near the headquarters of Johnson's division, on which Capt. Prescott's battery is now stationed, a fine view of the city of Atlanta and its surroundings is afforded. Though the city can be seen with the naked eye, the aid of a field glass brings it right plainly to your sight. The spires and steeples of the beautiful, but now crowded and war scourged city, are plainly seen before you, while vast columns of smoke, seemingly from some sort of founderies or rolling mills, blow off to the westward. The streets of the city are seen, and wagons innumerable are, all the time, going hither and thither. Ah! what a motely throng of human beings are there now jostling, running and huddling together in distracted confusion.

Cedar Bluffs, beyond the city, are also in plain view.

Around the city of Atlanta, I am informed, the rebels have very strong fortifications, on which enormous siege guns are mounted. Their foundries and workshops have, I am told, been taxed to the utmost lately, turning out guns and ammunition. Indeed, we have picked up cartridges and cannon shot during the last few days, the mark on which show that they have been manufactured as late as June 14, 1864.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Late Rebel Raid—Latest from Gen. Grant's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Press'* Army of the Potomac correspondent, dating 15th, says that the artillery fight of that day lasted two hours, when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrasures, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns.

The breastworks lately occupied by the enemy, barring our advance toward Petersburg, have been levelled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.—The boat from Fortress Monroe this morning brings no news from Grant's army. The absence of rain causes some suffering in the army.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah valley towards Staunton. A number of stranglers were captured by our cavalry and sent to the rear.

It is believed that the rebel General Evans, severely wounded in the recent fight before Washington, was lying very low in the vicinity of Leesburg, concealed by sympathizers.

Heavy firing was heard on Sunday at Great Falls, in the direction of Edwards' Ferry—supposed to have been a collision between our advance and the rebel rear.

On Saturday the enemy's pickets were posted along Goose Creek, about twenty-two miles above Chain Bridge, twenty-five miles from Washington, and about half way from Drainsville and Leesburg. The rebels were in strong force.

Rebel cavalry scouts, in considerable numbers, came into Langley on Sunday night, three miles beyond Chain Bridge. They found our pickets, and cleared out, with their knowledge quickened by musket balls.

The provisional brigade, organized for the defense of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from the various hospitals, has been disbanded. Most of the men were to-day sent to their regiments in the field.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington, will be over 2,000. The prisoners represent sixty-three different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

The *World's* Washington special denies all reports that the rebels, reinforced, had re-entered Maryland.

The *Herald's* James River correspondent of the 16th, midnight, says: The rebels shelled General Foster's headquarters at Steep Bottom, to-day, for upwards of an hour, and the range was so accurate that headquarters had to be changed several times. The shells went through the General's tent. No lives were lost. They also opened on the gunboats and the pontoon bridge. The Mendota received a shot in her bulwarks, killing two men and wounding four others. The Mendota opened on the enemy, and soon silenced their battery.

General Grant visited General Foster to-day, the enemy shelling the place during the interview.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.—The Baltimore Railroad is fully repaired, and trains are running regularly.

Gunpowder bridge is fully repaired, and trains are running regularly as heretofore to and from New York and Washington.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 19.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, says: Sheridan, with two brigades, is moving toward Portsmouth, some think they are getting towards North Carolina, others that they are bound for Maryland, embarking at Portsmouth.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Guerilla Plots—Exciting Aspect of Affairs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 18, 1864.

The business of enrolling substitutes is quite lively to-day, and the Government has gained four hundred men in two weeks, from this source.

A fight took place between Thornton's guerillas and Ford's Colorado cavalry, near Arnoldsville, Platte county. The result is unknown.

The rebels are reported to have captured a steamer near Kansas City.

Gov. Hall has appointed a notorious Copperhead as Colonel of a regiment of militia, in Andrew county, which has created a row already.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.—It appears that Colonel Ford left two bands of guerillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his retreat, who are committing all manner of depredations in the Southern part of this county.

A large scouting party was sent from here this morning but have not been heard from.

Every train from Weston brings a large number of refugees from Platte, Clay and Ray counties, many of whom stop here while others are eastward bound.

It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Bolt, Atchison, Nodoway and other counties of the northwest will be called into service.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.—Col. Ford telegraphed to headquarters here, that he has killed in all 40 guerillas, captured 200 stand of arms, much ammunition, and many horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerillas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says that the city and county is wild with rumors of excitement.

It is reported that Col. Ford attacked Thornton's guerillas at Arnoldsville on Sunday. Fighting was kept up all day, but the result is unknown.

Another body of guerillas from three to six hundred strong encamped on Gordon's farm, Platte county. Official information stated two hundred more Pawpaw militia of Platte and Clay counties joined Thornton's guerillas.

A collision occurred in Atchison county but the extent was not known.

Gov. Hall has commissioned a Copperhead to command the Andrew county militia. Trouble is anticipated and people are constantly flocking into St. Jo. from the surrounding country and many leaving for other points.

Grain has been left unharvested and much suffering is anticipated in these localities.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Union* of this morning pretends to have information that the Loyal Leagues of Northern Missouri intend to rise, organized and armed for the work, to exterminate the guerillas and bushwhackers of that section of the State. It says that there will be re-enacted the scenes in the depopulated counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates, but with redoubled horrors, in all the Missouri river counties; that those will be desolated, the towns and farms given to the flames, and all their citizens who are not radical massacred and expelled, and their property appropriated. This, the *Union* says, is what Gen. Rosecrans means when he says, in his address to the people of that section, that unless they wholly renounce and help to exterminate the guerillas, their country will become a desolation, and that he cannot save it. In view of this alleged condition of things, the *Union* most earnestly and beseechingly urges and calls upon the people of these counties to make common cause against the common enemy and drive guerillas and bushwhackers, without mercy, from every county in the State; else, they cannot escape the threatened vengeance.

The charges of the *Union* against the Loyal Leaguers is doubtless made to arouse the disloyal people of Northwestern Missouri to a realizing sense of what is in store for the rebels and rebel sympathizers who encourage or harbor the gangs of guerillas and bushwhackers that are robbing, plundering and murdering the loyal people of that part of the State. Forbearance seems to have ceased to be a virtue, and if the arm of the Government is impotent to protect the suffering loyalists of Missouri, they will protect themselves, and drive every rebel from its borders.

An effort is being made by prominent parties in the interior to induce Gen. Rosecrans to modify his order No. 107, so that certain disloyal counties shall be excluded from the privileges granted by it, and none but known loyalists be allowed to organize into military companies or receive arms. It is becoming more and more evident that unless this is done, loyal people in many localities will have to flee from their homes.

The guerillas are again overrunning the southwestern part of the State, and numerous bands of them are moving northward. This indicates that the news recently derived from bushwhackers in Platte county, that Price's army was being disbanded and sent into Missouri, is true.

The absence of Federal troops in Missouri at this time, affords a fine opportunity to carry out a movement of this kind.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Sensation Raid Spoiled—Matters Military and Political

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The reported invasion of Kentucky is a Southern story, without a word of truth. The man who started it has been arrested, and the Louisville *Journal*, that first circulated it in print, has been notified that a repetition of the offense will lead to its suppression. There are no rebels in the State except guerilla bands.

Morgan is at Abingdon, Va., in no condition for fighting.

Gen. Burbridge has issued stringent orders of retaliation for guerilla outrages. He will call upon rebel sympathizers for all damage done to property of Union men, and for every Union man killed by these bands he will hang four rebel soldiers.

Brutus J. Clay, since his return from Congress, has been making foolish speeches and telling foolish lies in this section. Among the rest, he says the legislation of the last Congress tended to turn him out of his house, free his negroes, and give his farm to them.

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Rebel Leaders in Council—Peace Propositions for the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders, are at that place to devise a basis for action at the Chicago Convention which shall end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. Though not claiming to speak for the seceded States, yet they hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. Their propositions are believed to be as follows:

First, the return of the seceded States to the Union; second, the assumption of the Confederate debts; third, the recognition of the freedom of slaves actually emancipated in the progress of war, and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

Another dispatch says Horace Greeley is also at Niagara Falls, and it has already been announced that Colorado Jewett is there.

OUR PRISONERS.

Their Destination by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—We are informed by Maj. Mulford, general flag of truce agent, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia, most of the enlisted men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon. All letter to our prisoners of war will require the pre-payment of ten cents, Confederate postage.

Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, is in receipt of letters inquiring about prisoners in the South. It is impossible for Colonel H. to furnish the information. Some time ago he procured a list of deaths of our prisoners in hospitals and prisons, and has since made frequent efforts to obtain complete lists of our prisoners, but has been unable to succeed. The letters addressed to him on this subject cannot, therefore, be answered.

FROM NEW YORK.

Transfer of a Steamship Line.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt is about to sell the steamships Champion, Ariel, North Star and Ocean Queen, comprising the line between New York and Aspinwall, to a new Company, which will probably continue his present arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company. This new Company is expected to make the accommodation of Atlantic steamers equal to those of the excellent boats on the Pacific side of the continent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—The Late … Charleston and Mobile—… Matters—Recruiting, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19, …

The public debt to-day is $1,79… being an increase of only $169,777,0… the past week, and an increase of $… of the month of July.

That portion of the debt bearing interest in coin has increased about $… 000 during the week, while that bearing interest has decreased about $31,… the same time. The amount of fractional currency has increased about $300,000.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut reports from off Mobile that on the night of the 1st of July, … sels chased a blockade runner ashore … the guns of Fort Morgan. Failing in … attempts during the succeeding days to get her off or destroy her by shells, on the night of the 5th, three boats from the Hartford … one from the Brooklyn, succeeded in boarding her and setting her on fire. She was destroyed without any casualty to us.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Admiral Dahlgren reports the capture of two small blockade runners off Charleston with 107 bales of cotton and 229 boxes of tobacco.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The second Comptroller has decided … the law increasing the pay of officers' servants.

The Paymaster General decides that … masters can obtain leave of absence … through the War department.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue notifies Railroad, Canal, and Turnpike Companies that the provision of the Revenue Law relating to interest on bonds and dividends to stock-holders applies only to such as are payable after July 1st, 1864, from which date the taxation is 5 instead of 3 per cent.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

A column of our troops has overtaken the rear of the rebel force which recently plundered Maryland and threatened Baltimore and Washington, at Snicker's Gap. It is possible that some prisoners may be taken and some booty recovered.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Those who are familiar with the condition of the territory to be visited predicted that recruiting agents sent under the new law to the rebel States will procure very few men. Hardly a sufficient number to compensate for the trouble and expense. As our armies advance the rebels drive their able bodied slaves further into the interior, … the black population is becoming … The few who are left behind have … been taken into the Government service in different capacities, and are especially exempt as such.

The general order just issued from General Sherman, whose army has penetrated rebel territory farther than any other … column of infantry, reveals the fact that … few slaves worth removing are to be found on his line of march, and protests against the coming of any recruiting agents into his department, as having the effect to swell the number of idle non-combatants, without rendering any substantial service.

General Grant's army received no … recruits on its march from the Rapidan to the James, and is receiving none now except those brought in by the cavalry … is encamped on the borders of two of the most densely populated slave counties of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—The … Washington special says that Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a … extensive loan than $50,000,000. He … that the confidence felt in the Government by bankers and financiers in New York … one of the most gratifying features of … visit. The *Post's* money article says … that the Secretary will put a loan of … dred millions on the market.

The *Commercial's* Washington special … that the heads of the departments have … for lists of the clerks who refused to join … force in defense of Washington.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Operations of Our Blockaders—Bombardment of Sumter—The Late … Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Herald* correspondent sends the following:

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1864.—The steam sloop Pawnee, Commander George B. Black, arrived off the bar last night, and this morning took the station inside the bar, which was for many months occupied by the steamer New Ironsides.

The fire on Sumter has been increased daily in severity for some time, and a large hole in the southeast face is clearly visible. Rumors of another attempt to storm it are rife, but do not appear well founded. The schooner Pocahontas, with sixty-three bales of cotton and three hundred boxes of tobacco, attempted to run out of Charleston on the night of the 8th, and was caught by the steamers Azalia and Sweet Brier, stationed outside the bar, having, however, been seen and signalled by the picket boat of the ironclad Kaatskill, inside the bar.

Our affairs at Stono, are as they were before the late operations began. … the navy did … that it undertook to do. … high and Montauk, … the steamer …, the steam sloop Pawnee, the schooner … McDonough, and the … schooner Racer passed up the river between James Island and Jones Island, firing right and left vigorously and effectively, and opening the way for the advance of the land forces on both of these islands. This was all that was attempted, and this they did, and did it nobly, with the loss of none killed and … two wounded. If the land forces found the rebel works too formidable to be carried by storm, let not the gallant tars who aided them receive less credit on that account.

The Admiral has returned in his flag ship to Port Royal. The Lehigh and Montauk, as well as the Pawnee, have resumed their accustomed picket duty here.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July …]

From the following official dispatch, received yesterday from Major General Samuel Jones, commanding at Charleston, it will be seen that we have given the enemy a … effectual whipping at Charleston. The General Robertson spoken of is Brigadier General Beverly Robertson, of this city:

CHARLESTON, July …

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

Yesterday morning General Robertson attacked the enemy on Johns Island, … Stono, and drove them from their first position, with a loss to us of over one hundred killed and wounded. Last night and this morning the enemy fell back to their transports, near Legareville, and passed over James and Morris Islands. Two monitors and several gunboats are still in the Stono, but have been driven by our batteries beyond effective range. One monitor believed … riously damaged by shot from one of our Brooks guns. Movements this evening indicate a purpose of a change of point of attack.

From prisoners and a manuscript captured it appears that the forces now operating against this place compose all the available force on the South Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so.

SAM. JONES, Major General.

We presume there is an error in the above dispatch. Instead of "and passed over James and Morris Islands," it should read "and passed over from James to Morris Island."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 19.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, July …, via Queenstown, 10th, arrived here this morning.

Her advices are two days later.

The debates in the British Parliament resulted in a majority of sixty-eight for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of nine against the Government in the House of Lords.

The Dano-German news was unimportant.

LIVERPOOL.—The steamer Yeddo, built at Bordeaux, was supposed to be for the Confederates has been sold to Prussia, and is fitting for service at Bremer Haven.

The great Eastern left here today for London, to take in the Atlantic cable.

The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament in the great party contest to the exclusion almost of everything.

The London *Times* publishes nearly … two columns of last night's proceedings. The result is generally regarded as a satisfactory indorsement of the ministerial policy but no triumph.

The Confederate loan, under the … news, advanced to 69@70

LONDON, July 12.—The Danish ministry has resigned.

Nothing was seen of the Florida or other rebel cruiser. There is considerable mystery about the steamer Yeddo, which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The *Opinion* … asserts that she will soon re-appear armed and manned, with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that Semmes … to take command of her.

The writer adds that the Yeddo is one of the vessels bought by Prussia—her … sale to the Confederates being …

In the House of Commons, on the … debate on D'Israeli's motion … resumed, and a fierce party spirit was manifested.

The steamer Rappahannock … strict surveillance at Calais and … ted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the … the French government is subject to … cold fits, and at a time when … bly disposed to the Confederate … was very readily given for the … Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally … mercial purposes but really … steam corvette and two … is too weak a word … and instigation would be more … the vessels were nearly completed … came on and orders were sent that … should not be delivered to the Confederates, but, although the ground alleged … ing the ships was that they were … for belligerents, the Corvette … just been sold to the Prussian … and Prussia is a belligerent. … look like neutrality, and looks … a friendly weakness on the … government towards Denmark.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

… Calls for 500,000 Volunteers … one Year—A Draft Proposed …

… A PROCLAMATION. … ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

HELP OUR SOLDIERS. An Appeal from Governor Yates. … RICHARD YATES, Gov…

INTERNAL REVENUE. To Collectors of Customs and … tors of Internal Revenue …

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

CALL FOR 500,000 VOLUNTEERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

HELP OUR SOLDIERS.

An Appeal from Governor Yates.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM EUROPE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN

He Runs the Gauntlet While They are Asleep.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Advertisements

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

ITEMS.

—A couple of miners, at Washoe, fought a duel recently, with pick-axes for weapons. They were placed a rod apart, and advanced on a given signal. One hurled his pick at his antagonist, and buried it in his eye. The wounded man lingered some days in horrid agony.

—A doughnut match was one of the features of the "Fourth" celebration at Winsted, Connecticut. Six doughnuts were suspended upon pins six feet from the ground, and the competitors, with hands tied, went at them. The man that eat the first one took a prize of three dollars.

—The boat in which Hammill is going to row against Ward, on the 19th instant, on the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania, weighs only thirty-seven pounds, although nearly thirty feet long. It is built of Spanish cedar, and fore and aft is covered with oiled silk. The skulls are nine and a half feet long, and both together only weigh four pounds.

—Charles Gates, a minor son of William K. Gates, of Lee, Mass., wished to enlist, three years ago, but his parents objected to it. One morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work, taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th regiment. He remained through the three years without a furlough, and returned with the regiment unharmed by rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pasture at home, one night last week, just at "cow-time," and leisurely drove up the same old cows, as if he hadn't been away for three years. His "reception" was a joyful one, none the less so because his coming was a complete surprise.

—The assistant whom Blondin was wont to carry on his back across the Niagara was a Milanese, who, breaking down in his affairs, resolved to commit suicide. Blondin got him to be his assistant in his perilous feat by the following logic: "If we go down, very good; you are drowned according to your intention; if you arrive safe on the other side, the fortune of both of us is made." The terrible feat was accomplished, and the two friends have since been inseparable companions.

Stamp Duties.

The following is a corrected copy of the new schedule of stamp duties under the new revenue law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August, 1864:

	Stamp Duty.
Acknowledgment of deeds	exempt
Affidavit	5 cts
Affidavit in suits or legal proceedings	exempt
Agreement or Appraisement (for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written)	5 cts
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.	
Assignment of patent right	5 cts
Bank Checks, drafts or orders, &c., at sight or on demand	2 cts
Bills of Exchange (Foreign), drawn in, but payable out of the United States, each bill, or set of three or more, must be stamped.	
For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	2 cts
For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100	2 cts
Bills of Exchange (Foreign) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, (if drawn singly or in duplicate), pay the same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.	
(The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp indicating the duty.)	
Bills of Exchange, (Inland) draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100	5 cts
For every additional $100, or fractional part thereof	5 cts
(The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.)	
Bills of Lading of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America	exempt
Bills of Lading, or receipt of goods, to any foreign port	10 cts
[illegible]	50 cts
[illegible]	$1.00
Bill of sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof	50 cts
[illegible]	5 cts
Bond, official	$1.00
Bond, for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereon is $1,000, or less	50 cts
Bond where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof	50 cts
Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise required in this Schedule	25 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $100	2 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100	5 cts
Certificates of stock in an incorporated company	25 cts
Certificates, general	5 cts
Certificates of record upon the instrument recorded	exempt
Certificates of record upon the book	exempt
Certificates of profits or memorandum of amount, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measurers' returns	exempt
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public	5 cts
Certificates of search or records	5 cts
Certificates that certain papers are on file	5 cts
Certificates that certain papers cannot be found	5 cts
Certificates of redemption of land sold for taxes	5 cts
Certificates of birth, marriage and death	5 cts
Certificates of qualification of school teachers	5 cts
Certificates of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10, and not exceeding $50	10 cts
Certificates exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000	25 cts
Certificates exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof	25 cts
Certificates of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25 cts
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file	5 cts
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court (law or equity will require a stamp duty of 5 cts.)	
Charter party, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner or agent of any ship, vessel or steamer, and any other person relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons	$1.00
Charter party, etc., exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons	3.00
Charter party, &c., exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons	5.00
Charter party, &c., exceeding six hundred tons	10.00
Check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand	2 cts
Contract (See Agreement.)	
Contract—Broker's	10 cts
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500	50 cts
Conveyance, &c., exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1.00
Conveyance, &c., for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000	$1.00
Indorsement of any negotiable instrument	exempt
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any Custom House, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value	25 cts
Entry exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	50 cts
Entry exceeding $500 in value	$1.00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50 cts
Gaugers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross	10 cts
Gaugers' returns exceeding 500 gallons	25 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10	10 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fire,) exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	25 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fire,) exceeding $50	50 cts
Insurance (Life,) when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000	25 cts
Insurance (Life,) exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000	50 cts
Insurance (Life,) exceeding $5,000	$1.00
Insurance (Life,) limited to injury to persons while travelling	exempt
Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed $300 per annum	50 cts
Lease of lands or tenements, exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300	50 cts
Leases of lands or tenements, perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.	
Lease of lands or tenements, clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	$1.00
Manifest, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons	3.00
Manifest, exceeding 600 tons	5.00
Measurers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels	10 cts
Measurers' returns, exceeding 1,000 bushels	25 cts
Mortgage, trust (deed), bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cts
Mortgage, exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $500	50 cts
Passage Tickets	[illegible]
Pension Papers—Powers of attorney, and all other papers relating to application for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof	exempt
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than $35	50 cts
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50	$1.00
Passage Ticket for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof in excess of $50	$1.00
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon	25 cts
Power of Attorney to vote at election of incorporated company	10 cts
Power of Attorney to receive and collect rents	25 cts
Power of Attorney to sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate	$1.00
Power of Attorney for any other purpose	50 cts
Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000	$1.00
For every additional $1,000, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000	50 cts
Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of	$1.00
Certificate of appointment	[illegible]
Protest upon bill, note, check, or draft	25 cts
Promissory note—See Bills of Exchange Inland.	
Promissory deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty	exempt
Promissory renewals of, subject to same duty as an original note.	
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if the mortgage is paid off in any other way, it is subject to stamp duty as a conveyance, or for the delivery of any property	2 cts
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any Court	exempt
Receipt for the delivery of any property	exempt
Trust Deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage	
Trust Deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance	
Warehouse receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value	10 cts
Warehouse receipt exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	20 cts
Warehouse receipt exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000	10 cts
Weighers' receipt for any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any warehouse, or in any yard, landed on shore or at any other place	10 cts
Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity	50 cts
Writ, or other original process issued by a court not of record, when the amount claimed is $100 or over	50 cts
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid	50 cts
Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record	50 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100	25 cts
Warrant of distress, when amount exceeds $100	50 cts
[illegible]	exempt

A LONG AGONY.

On the 3d August, 1860, between five and six o'clock in the morning, some peasants in going to their work near ——, in Russia, discovered the lifeless body of Isaac Varga lying at the entrance to a footpath branching from the high road. Filled with terror at the discovery, they hastened to the starost to tell him of what they had seen, and the official returned with them to the spot to draw up an account of the circumstances of the murder (for it was evident there had been a murder) for transmission to the higher authorities.

Isaac Varga was the bailiff or land-steward of a Russian noble—not a very rich one, for the total number of the male serfs on the estate did not exceed seventy. He had made himself obnoxious to these by his excessive harshness during several years, and it seemed that the feeling of hatred towards him had grown and strengthened until it culminated in his murder. As soon as the starost could draw up a report of what had happened, he sent it the nearest magistrate, who at once instituted an inquiry in order to ascertain the perpetrators. Every inhabitant of the village, old and young, was examined, but no evidence whatever could be obtained, though it was all but certain that the murderer or murderers was or were included among their number. The announcement of what had taken place reached, in due course, the proprietor of the estate at St. Petersburg, who, with least possible delay, sent another bailiff to take the place of the deceased. The man whom he selected for this post was a stern, almost savage-looking man, and his character was in harmony with his countenance; indeed it may be presumed that this was one inducement for his selection. On his arrival in the village he assembled the serfs, and in the presence of the starost he notified to them the fact that he was the representative of their owner.

Keenly as he scrutinized the faces of the slaves, (for in point of fact they were at that time nothing better) he could detect nothing like expressions in their stolid countenances, neither liking nor hatred, nothing but a blank, meaningless mask, from which hung a mass of tangled hair. Perhaps the new steward thought that the best way of preserving himself from the fate of his predecessor was to act with greater severity; or he was influenced by the same feeling which induced a captain in the navy to say that every man in it owed him a pint of blood, because the crew of one ship, commanded by his brother, had mutinied, and thrown him into the copper. From the evidence that was obtained subsequently, it was abundantly proved that he was not only severe, but even brutal in his treatment of the serfs. He was never seen out of doors without a whip in his hand, nor did he hesitate to use this freely on the persons of both male and female. Not a word of remonstrance did these offer; they knew that to do so would only bring upon them additional brutalities; nevertheless, the starost of the village (a functionary whom the serfs themselves elect) with whom he sometimes spent the evening, gave him a direct warning of what might happen to him if he did not adopt a different course, by telling him of an occurrence which had happened in the neighborhood not long before his arrival, and as the truth of the narrative is indisputable, I relate it here, to show that, long suffering as the Russian peasant is, he may be goaded into taking a frightful vengeance.

The relation of the starost was as follows: "Count Pierre Stalschkine, a Russian noble, had a wife and three children, two boys of thirteen and fifteen years of age, and the third an infant. His treatment of his serfs was the subject of conversation throughout the province, among the nobles as well as other classes. He systematically disregarded their rights, and whenever he required their services he exacted them as though their whole time was his own. Nor was this the only thing of which they had to complain; he was extortionate as well as oppressive, and cruel besides. Our countrymen, as you know, will bear a great deal under the influence of the fear of being sent to serve in the army or in a worse place, so that Stalschkine heard no murmurs and perhaps had no idea of the intense hatred toward himself which his tyranny had engendered. Among the serfs on his estate were three who were noted for their ferocity, and these organized a conspiracy among the others. One night they met at Stalschkine's house, bringing with them bundles of straw and faggots, which they heaped up against the door and windows, and then set it on fire. The Count was soon awoke by the flames, and jumped out of the window, followed by his sons. The Count was cut down with an axe, and thrown back into the house, and his innocent children were tossed into the flames. In the meantime the Countess had been let down from the window at the back of the house, by the nurse, and her infant child after her, after which the nurse let herself down. They then went to the end of an orchard and sheltered themselves under a wall. The night was intensely cold, and while shivering here the countess heard several piercing shrieks. She asked the nurse what it was, but the latter told her to keep quiet and not to speak a word. Presently they saw a gigantic figure approaching, upon which the nurse snatched the infant from her mistress's arms and ran away. It is probable the countess had no suspicion of evil, but the wretch who drew near and took her in his arms had no mercy. He carried her back to the house, and there, in the presence of the villagers, and without one of them daring to interfere, he threw her into the fire, and faggots were heaped upon her to prevent her from moving."

But if Isaac Varga's fate did not deter the new steward from following in his steps, it was not likely that a statement of what had happened at a distance would do so, nor did it. So far from being mollified by the submissiveness of the wretched serfs, this only seemed to encourage him to deeds of greater violence. But experience has shown that a community of individuals, whether few or many, when once it has taken upon itself to avenge its wrongs, acts with less and less reluctance on every succeeding occasion. It was so in this instance; the same persons who had submitted to the tyranny of one man for years before they slew him, bore with his successor scarcely eleven months before he, too, was dispatched.

Such an occurence as the murder of two stewards in succession was so unexampled, even in Russia, that it was felt by the authorities that it must not pass unpunished. A detachment of military was sent to the village, and quartered on the inhabitants, with orders to remain there till the guilty persons were discovered. The body of Paul Javoga had been first seen by a woodman, lying face downwards in a shallow pool of water formed by the overflowing of a well, by which he had gone to draw water, and the first proceeding of the officer in command was to order this woodman's apprehension, as the murderer of the man whose corpse he had been the first to see.

It so happened that this man, of whom there is no doubt it was intended to make a victim, was little more than a youth, and so remarkable for his gentleness that somebody had given a feminine termination to his name by which he was more generally known than by his proper one. Nobody believed that he had been concerned in the murder, or that he knew who were the perpetrators; but on the other hand, the military officer was determined to put somebody to death as a warning, and it is to be feared that the villagers were only to willing to submit to his being made the victim, to save themselves from being completely ruined by the soldiers: not to speak of certain excesses which the latter perpetrated without fear of punishment from their officer, or of retaliation on the part of the peasants, and which were pretty sure to be practised more and more extensively the longer they remained.

The prisoner was confined in a hut under the guard of two soldiers, one being in the same room with him, the other posted outside the door to prevent anybody approaching the hut. Both soldiers were armed, so that the chance of the prisoner making his escape would have been considered hopeless by any person, however deeply attached to him. Great, therefore, was the surprise of the villagers when it was announced that he had disappeared, and that the soldier who had been placed in the hut to guard him had been found dead on the bench where the straw was placed, which served them as a bed. It was quite evident that the soldier had been suffocated, and the hole in the wall showed the way by which the prisoner had escaped, and the broken sword the means by which the hole had been made.

The youth and comparative weakness of the prisoner caused it to be suspected that he could not have killed the soldier, who happened to be a particularly powerful man, without the assistance of some person. In consequence of this suspicion both the sentry who had been on duty before midnight, and he who had relieved him, were arrested. The first swore positively that the soldier who had been killed and the prisoner were sleeping side by side when he was relieved at midnight, and the sentry who relieved him confirmed this statement, and swore that from that time till he himself was relieved, and the discovery was made that the prisoner had escaped, he had not heard a sound. It was impossible for the officer to conceive any reason why one of his men should assist a stranger in murdering his comrade, unless he had been bribed, and the whole of the villagers averred that the prisoner had no means whatever of doing this.

It was naturally supposed that the fugitive would make for the woods, and for days and weeks afterwards the soldiers were engaged in searching these, but all their endeavors to recapture their prisoner were fruitless; and it was only when the wretched peasants had been reduced to starvation, in the hope that their desire to get rid of the human locusts would force them to betray the hiding-place of their fellow-villager, that the soldiers were withdrawn. Time after time officers of justice were sent at unexpected periods, to see if the fugitive had returned to his village, but always with the same result; nothing had been seen or heard of him.

Three years after the death of Paul Javoga, a white-haired beggar one day entered the village. The account he gave of himself was that he had been a soldier, and having served his time, and, moreover, been seriously ill, he was discharged, and was then on his way to a distant village. Among those who listened to the account he gave of himself was a young woman, who, to remain faithful to the pledge she had given to the unfortunate youth who had been charged with the murder of the bailiff, had refused several offers of marriage. She lived with her father in a hut on the verge of the forest. This young woman invited the beggar to come to her father's cottage. He of course accepted the invitation, but instead of afterwards journeying onwards to the distant village he spoke of, he remained where he was.

It was soon rumored about the village that he was to marry old Vliska's daughter, but the wedding was continually being postponed, and in the meantime it was observed that the girl was growing more and more depressed and melancholy. At last the day was actually fixed, and the marriage was performed. But instead of this restoring the bride's high spirits, she became more gloomy and despondent still, and her husband, for some reason or other, seemed too if ashamed to meet the eyes of everybody he met. One day the starost and two officers of justice came to Vliska's hut, and seized the unhappy husband; and great was the astonishment of the villagers when they were told that he was the fugitive woodman who had been charged with the murder of Paul Javoga, and with killing the soldier who had been placed to guard him. Who had betrayed him never was known in the village; but it was rumored that his wife had sold him to the starost, and this was generally believed until it became known that it was she who had supplied him with nearly all the food he ate during the three years he was in hiding in the wood. His place of concealment was a hollow tree, and the anxiety and physical suffering he underwent during this period changed his appearance from youth to that of old age.

On his examination he constantly declared that he was not the murderer of Paul Javoga, nor did he know who had done the deed. He admitted that he had killed the soldier to save his own life; and when he was told that the sentinel who was on guard at the time had been subsequently killed in the Crimea, he confessed that he had been assisted by him, both having belonged to a sect whose distinguished characteristic was self-mutilation of a very extraordinary kind.

Whether the discovery that he belonged to this sect was the reason of his wife betraying him remained a secret; but there is no doubt that the woman, who for so long a period had visited and fed him, and had been the means of preserving his life, was the person who had betrayed him, for no other person had even suspected his identity. In consideration of the sufferings he had undergone, instead of being executed he was banished to Siberia, to which place many others of the same sect had been exiled.

NEWS AND PLEASANTRIES.

It is a very uncomfortable thing for a man to get tight—in his boots.

We generally prefer new articles to old ones—the new mades to the old maids.

Some men's minds are never half blown. With their trumpets it is far otherwise.

Why should a thirsty man always carry a watch? Because there's a spring inside of it.

Ladies should never put pins in their mouths. Their lips should be roses without thorns.

Poverty is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting it.

Whenever you see any wash-jugs at the china shops, you have a right to go in and insist that they are *ewers*.

A recruiting agent in Trenton has a large dog, which he calls "Quota," because he never appears to be full.

A case of starvation in the streets of London is called by a high-toned English paper, death "from a morbid antipathy to the workhouse."

Write your name with kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with, year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

A Vermont paper says that a man in that State, who was lately drinking through a hole in the ice, caught a big trout with his nose. He probably had a hook nose.

A young married couple may well be content with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold two—or so, no matter how humbly furnished if there is hope in it.

Mr. Jenkins, will it suit you to settle that old account of yours?"

"No, sir, you are mistaken in the man—I am not one of the old settlers!"

A pothouse politician was boasting that he could bring an argument to a point as quick as any man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," observed a wag.

"Obey my orders," said the haughty English master, "if I order you to drive to h—l." "An' sure an' I will, yer honor," answered Pat; "but you must excuse me if I back yez in."

The man who put up a stove-pipe without profanity has been found, and a company have secured him for exhibition in the principal cities. He will draw better than the pipe.

A patriotic speaker was interrupted by a peace man with, "How many children have you in the army?" To which the reply came—"One, an only son—it's not my fault that I haven't more."

"How are you, John? I'm deuced glad to see you." "Very well Charley. Come and take a drink, old fellow. 'Tisn't often we meet." "That's a fact, John—and when we do its meet and drink!"

Talleyrand was one day leaving a council of ministers when he met a courtier distinguished for his imprudent gossiping. "Well, M Le Prince," he cried, "what has passed in council to-day?" "Four hours have passed," replied the prince, gravely.

A widow, occupying a large house in a fashionable part of London, sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between fifty and sixty thousand pounds. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a pennyless adventuress.

AN IRISH PILOT.—A merchant brig got a pilot on board on the south coast of Ireland to take her into Cork. It became stormy, and the pilot quite lost the reckoning. "You're a pretty pilot, truly," said the captain, "not to know where we are!" "Och, my dear," replied the pilot, "show me the Old Head o' Kinsale, and I'll tell you where we are in an instant"

The following is taken from a report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature: "Bill to tax geese and bachelors taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon a goose, and any man who lived twenty-five years without being married, could be taxed under that section." The bill was postponed.

One day a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher of a certain denomination praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear to a speaking distance, she whispered; "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?" Such a question is worth a volume on elocution in prayer.

A HEAVY BLOW.—"I was once in Montpelier, "said the Colonel, "on official business. During my stay a horse race came off at the capital; and as I am rather partial to horse-racing, I went to see it. Just as the horses were about starting, some fellow insulted me by josting me rather roughly. Now, you know, I don't often fight, but when I strike, I do strike. So I up fist and hit him a blow that sent him against the fence into a field, carrying with him nine sections of posts and rails. The fellow lay a short time, then raising himself up into a sitting posture, he looking wildly around him. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'has the storm done much damage? Did the lightning strike anybody but me?'"

A story is told of a King of France who told his minister that complaints of justice deferred had become so clamorous that he was determined, for the future, to look into the affairs of the State himself. Next morning his majesty, looking from his bed-room window, saw six huge wagons, from which bundles of papers, duly red taped and ticketed, were being discharged. On asking the minister who accompanied the papers what this meant, the reply was that those wagons contained a small installment—the rest were to follow—of the papers which his majesty, in the following out his praiseworthy determination to attend to business himself, would require to examine. The king countermanded the wagons, and the minister, as before, was left to manage the State as seemed to his best.

AMUSING ANECDOTE.—Daniel Webster used to relate the following anecdote of Father Searls, the minister of his boyhood:

As was the custom in those days, the old gentleman used to wear buckskin breeches in cold weather, and getting out his pair one Sunday morning from an attic in which they had been hanging during the summer, found a nest of wasps in them. By diligent labor he succeeded in removing the intruders, as he supposed, and started for church. Just as he was in the middle of the services, some of the insects still remaining, gave him a pierce, which caused him to jump and slap his thigh. Such treatment infuriated them, and the more he jumped and slapped, the more they stung. The congregation began to think he was crazy, but he soon explained the trouble by saying: "My hearers don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches."

CURE FOR FITS.—*For a fit of Passion.*—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a fit of Idleness.—Count the ticking of a clock: do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a fit of Extravagance and Folly.—Go to the workhouse, or speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of Ambition.—Go into a churchyard, and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow; corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of Despondency.—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world and to those which He promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

A Curious Case of Burying Alive.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, July 9.]

A slight mistake was made day before yesterday, in one of the hospitals at City Point, which caused a flutter among the patients. A wounded soldier was pronounced dead by a surgeon, and the ward master caused him to be put in his coffin for burial

The brethren of the Christian Commission attended the remains to the grave, opened the coffin, and were proceeding with the burial service, when the soldier's hand was observed to move. On closer examination it was discovered that life was not extinct. The fatigue party detailed to bury the poor fellow refused to "let up on him," saying they had orders to bury the party, and must do it. The humane gentlemen of the Commission intimated that they "would make a corpse of him" who should attempt to bury the man before they were satisfied he was dead, and he was carried back to the hospital. The surgeon who ordered the burial was called for, who still contended that the man was dead, and the movement of his fingers was a muscular contraction sometimes observed in defunct bodies.

Other surgeons, however, discovered pulsation, and the man lived till the next morning, when he was buried. Our informant says the case is to be reported to the proper officers.

—A young married couple, while bathing on the shore, near Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday evening, had their clothes stolen. The husband made a raid, and procured a "substitute" for both.

—Tom Hyer is to have a monument erected to his memory, which is to cost $3,000. $500 are already subscribed.

FROM VICKSBURG.

[From the Herald of July 8.]

THE TRIP.

By invitation of the "Committee of Arrangements" a party of teachers and their escorts and other friends of the Freedmen, embarked on board the "Diligent" on the morning of the 4th inst. The Diligent left the levee at Vicksburg soon after 7 o'clock a. m., and made a pleasant trip in about three hours, down the river, stopping at the landing at Davis' Bend, whence the party were conveyed in ambulances, wagons, buggies and other vehicles, to the late residence of Jefferson Davis, about two miles from said landing.

DAVIS' BEND.

This is one of the most extraordinary bends of the wonderful Mississippi River, and has received its name from the fact of the settlement on the peninsula formed by the bend of two members of the Davis family known as "Jeff." and "Joe." This peninsula is some twelve miles in length, and at the point where it is attached to the main land of the State of Mississippi it is so narrow that the enterprising planters have dug a canal across not unlike the celebrated Butler canal of Vicksburg fame, although not near so long. This canal is called the "cut-off," and in high water the peninsula becomes, in fact, an island. This tract of land is of great fertility, being entirely a deposit of the rich soil washed from the prairies of the great West. On this tract are some six plantations of from 800 to 1200 acres each. Two of the largest and best of these were owned by Jeff and Joe Davis, and are known now as the "Jeff. and Joe places." The form of this peninsula is such that a few companies of soldiers with one or two stockades can keep out an army of rebels, and the inhabitants, although frequently surrounded by the hordes of Southern murderers and thieves on the opposite banks of the river and canal, dwell in peace and comparative security. In fact this site, from being the home of traitors and oppressors of the poor, has become a sort of earthly paradise for colored refugees. There they flock in large numbers, and, like Lazarus of old, are permitted, as it were, to "repose in Father Abraham's bosom." The rich men of the "Southern Confederacy," now homeless wanderers, occasionally cry across for the Lazarus whom they have oppressed and despised, but he is not sent unto them, because between the two parties "there is a great gulf fixed; so that they which would pass from hence cannot." On this freedmen's paradise parties for cultivating the soil are organized under the superintendence of missionaries, each party cultivating from 10 to 100 acres, with a fair prospect of realizing handsomely. These efforts are aided by the Government, rations, teams, etc., being supplied and charged to each party, to be deducted from the proceeds of their crops. Cotton is chiefly cultivated, and some very handsome "stands" appear.

THE "JOE PLACE."

The "Joe place" is nearest the landing. The fine brick house, however, is nearly demolished, but the cottage used as a sort of law library and office, is remaining uninjured. The negro quarters also remain.

THE "JEFF. PLACE."

The "Jeff. place" is also a very fine plantation. The residence has not been injured, except the door locks and one or two marble mantels broken up, apparently for trophies. The Jeff. furniture has been removed, but the rooms are still furnished with furniture brought here.

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

The house is, in its ground plan, in the form of a cross—but one floor with large rooms and ample verandas. The portico in front is supported with pillars, and these form the only ornamental features of the house, except such as were added for this occasion by the artistic touches of our Northern sisters. Of these were festoons, wreaths, stars and garlands, mysteriously woven in evergreens and flowers. Over the portico entrance outside, were the following inscriptions, the letters being formed by cedar foliage.

"THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT."
"WELCOME."

The latter motto was arched and, with the festoons, made a very beautiful appearance.

Inside were beautiful stars and garlands of flowers, and, over the exit at the back door, the following inscription, surmounted by a star:

"EXIT TRAITOR."

It was facetiously remarked by an observer that the moral was

"Down with the traitor
And up with the star."

THE GROUNDS.

On the grounds in front of the residence the gunboat crew suspended a string of signal colors, on each side of the "starry banner," presenting an effect amid the dense foliage of the live-oaks, and the grey moss, "altogether beauteous to look upon," while on the tables under the trees were spread things not only pleasant to the sight, but good for food. And when we saw these pleasing objects, the work of their hands, and the merry, happy faces of the guests and their "escorts," and reflected that the sable sons, by a guard of whom we were surrounded, were no longer slaves; that they had, with thousands of their brethren, been brought out from the House of Bondage, by the "God of Abraham;" that the very house now occupied by missionaries and teachers, had, but a year ago, been in the service of despotism, built, in fact, as a temple of slavery, by the great chief who preferred to rule in a miserable petty despotism, to sovereign a great and magnanimous Republic, we could but think that Heaven looked approvingly upon the scene; that "God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good."

THE EXERCISES.

Rev. Dr. Warren conducted the exercises as President of the occasion, and he did it with that ease, freedom, and regard for the rights and interests of all, which usually characterize his public and social conduct. He opened the proceedings under a grove of trees in front of the house, with an appropriate prayer, and then called upon those appointed to take part.

Mr. Rounditree read the "Declaration of Independence" in a clear, emphatic and impressive manner. It was listened to with becoming reverence for the great truths it contains, by both the white and colored races. It is quite improbable that these "self-evident" truths were ever expressed before publicly in this locality, and within hearing of every one within the "House that Jeff. built."

Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Wis., delivered an appropriate oration.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

A gentle shower at this time rendered the air cool and pleasant, but rendered it necessary to remove the dining tables to the house.

THE DINNER.

A sumptuous dinner was served on the veranda, at the back of the mansion. There was an abundance of all that could be desired.

Sentiments were presented and responded to in an impromptu, but appropriate manner by the various speakers.

The following song, composed for the occasion, was lead by Mr. McConnell:

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

AIR—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

How oft within these airy halls
The traitor of the day
Has heard ambition's trumpet calls,
Or dreamed of war's array;
Or of an Empire dreamed, whose base
Millions of blacks should be;
Aha! before this day's sweet face
Where can his visions be?

Those Empire dreams shall be fulfilled,
But not as rebels thought—
Like water at the cistern spilled,
Their boasts shall come to nought.
From gulf to lake, from sea to sea,
Behold our country grand;
The very home of Liberty—
And guarded by her hand.

We revel in his halls to-day;
Next year where will he be?
A dread account he has to pay;
May we be there to see!
And now for country, truth and right—
Our heritage all free,
We'll live and die, we'll sing and fight;
The Union! three times three.

The party, after selecting a few simple trophies, such as fig branches for walking canes, large pond lilies, flowers, wreaths and bouquets, returned to the landing and re-embarked for Vicksburg.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

On the boat the following business was transacted:

Vote of thanks to Col. Thomas and staff for getting up the celebration; to the Orator of the Day, Parson Livermore; to the President, Rev. Dr. Warren, who made a brief response, and also to Capt. Wightman and the officers of the Diligent.

Cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and groans for Jeff. Davis.

The song, "The House that Jeff. Built," was again sung, and Capt. Gilpin, C. S., appointed a committee to furnish a copy of the same to Jeff. Davis.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN STUDENT IN GERMANY.

A Funeral Procession of German Students.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

BONN ON THE RHINE, June 23, 1864.

This quiet University town was a few days ago thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a melancholy accident, which removed from the small circle of Americans resident here, one of its most respectable members, and afforded in some of its consequences a curious illustration of German character and habits. The occurrence was the death, by drowning, of James Fitz Byrne, of St. Louis, Mo., who had been living in Bonn for nearly a year, as a student at the University. On the afternoon of Wednesday, June 8, he went with a friend, for the purpose of bathing, to one of the floating baths which are anchored in the Rhine, opposite the town and near the further bank. These establishments, it should be said, contain only dressing-rooms; but as a safeguard against the rapidity of the current, which here flows at the rate of five or six miles an hour, a small enclosure is formed about each of them by a floating barrier of logs.

Mr. Byrne had no sooner entered the water within one of these enclosures than he was seized, as it is supposed, by cramp, which wholly deprived him of the control of his limbs; for he immediately went below the surface and was in an instant swept by the current under the barrier and down the stream. He reappeared several times at the surface, apparently quite helpless, but the force of the current was so great that, though the bathing-master at once plunged in after him, it was impossible to reach him, and he was carried in a few moments out of sight. No traces of the body was discovered for several days, and it was not until the following Monday morning that a telegram was received announcing its recovery. It had been found on the previous evening, four days after the accident, several miles below Dusseldorf, and nearly sixty miles from Bonn.

As soon as the body was received here, it was treated with unusual marks of attention by the personal friends of Mr. Byrne, by the students of the University, and by the Roman Catholic Church, to which communion he belonged. On Monday, June 13th, in the parish church of St Martin, "a solemn soul-service," as it was called in the printed notice, was held "for the lost student of philosophy." In the Bonn *Zeitung* of Wednesday, the 15th inst., appeared the announcement of another requiem on the next day, and an "address to James Fitz Byrne, stud. phil."

In the same paper notice was given that the funeral would take place at nine o'clock in the evening, with a torch-light procession of the students. As the procession left the University it was headed by a band playing a funeral march; behind them was borne a gilded cross, which was followed by the priests in their official robes. Next came the hearse, drawn by four horses, and shaking with black plumes. Behind it walked the American friends of the deceased, then the Faculty of the University, whose respect and esteem for him were thus strikingly displayed, and then several of the "corps" of students, distinguished by the color of their caps—each corps carrying a flag, and each student a torch. The whole cortege may, perhaps, have numbered 200.

As they moved slowly along to the cemetery distant about half a mile from the University, now and then a hat was lifted among the spectators as the cross was carried by, but the babble of the irrepressible German tongues was scarcely diminished and the rollicking crowd poured on after the procession. At the grave the customary Roman Catholic services were performed, and at their close the students, under the direction of a leader, whose form was dimly visible to those outside of the procession and so outside of the graveyard, through the smoke of the torches, sang a parting hymn.

When these ceremonies were over the procession moved at a rapid step, the band playing quick marches, to the bank of the Rhine, where the torches were thrown into the water, and the multitude turned back into the city. As I walked along through the narrow streets, ringing with deafening reverberations of the songs and cries, and whistling of the crowd, I could not but contrast with this brilliant and boisterous performance of the most solemn of all rites the quiet and impressive manner in which, with simple services and sorrowful hearts, a company of American students commit one of their number to rest.

CARE OF OUR WOUNDED.

The United States Sanitary Commission—Where the Money Goes.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The entire expenditure for the whole work of the United States Sanitary Commission, East, South and West, was, in May, $262,898 77; in June, $252,275.87. Total for two months, $525,174.64.

It should be remembered that during a campaign characterized by the frequency of its change of base, the relative cost of transportation is much increased. The single item of charter of vessels, owing to the scarcity of medium sized craft, growing out of claims for Government service, necessarily becomes of itself a very large one

It may be noticed that the amount of supplies contributed to the Commission in kind, during June, was but about one-third the value of similar contributions in May. Hence the necessity of direct money expenditure from the treasury.

Owing to the pressing call for anti-scorbutics, the Commission have recently issued very largely of vegetable food, as is shown by the following list of supplies forwarded during June:

Canned tomatoes, 207,156 pounds (over 103 tons;) canned fruit, 15,000 pounds; canned jellies, 574 pounds; pickled cucumbers, 36,273 gallons (about 1,200 barrels;) pickled onions, 13,344 gallons; pickled tomatoes, 4,719 gallons; curried cabbage, 1,106 gallons; sauerkrout, 16,218 gallons; fresh onions, 100 barrels; potatoes, 70 barrels; dried apples, 242 barrels; other dried fruit, 39 barrels; lemons, 301 boxes; portable lemonade, 2,400 boxes; oranges, 25 boxes.

This includes the lot distributed on the 3d inst., which reached the men in the trenches in time for their Independence Day dinner. During the ten days of July now past the prices of vegetables have been proportionately much larger than hitherto. Three steamers and a barge have already sailed for the army, with an aggregate cargo of over 5,000 barrels of vegetables and delicacies.

Every precaution has been taken by the Commission to insure an accurate, comprehensive and impartial distribution of their precious contributions to the dietary of the army.

Gen. Grant has always highly approved the work, and has given it his aid, offering additional transportation to enable the Commission trains to go out at once to the front, and as near the trenches as possible. The plan of distribution has been to send the wagons either to corps or division commanders, in charge of an adequate number of the relief agents of the Commission. The commander of each respective corps or division, having detailed an officer from his staff to attend, sends the wagons to the rear of their trenches, and their contents are given to the men, either in the works or as they return after dark to the camps of the reserves.

The enthusiasm is always great when it becomes known that such abundant supplies of acid fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches

It is difficult for the inexperienced reader to form a sufficiently profound appreciation of the value of this anti scrobutic food. It should be remembered that the Army of the Potomac, having passed through a campaign of the severest character, having depended mainly for food upon the fighting ration of pork, hard bread and coffee, arrived before Petersburg in a state of great exhaustion. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism and military economy made it the duty of the Commission to give at once such aid and comfort as their experience and means rendered possible. They knew that the sickness and mortality rates would inevitably increase unless the exhausted bodies of the soldiers could be brought rapidly under the influence of well selected anti-scorbutics. They, therefore, sent to the army a sufficient quantity and variety to give every man a daily ration of fresh food for at least ten days. The above lists will show the principal articles distributed. The quantities stated do not, however, show the entire issue to date, as all the returns are not yet in. A complete report of this work will be presented in due time to the public, whose almoner the Commission is.

The Fourth at Nashville—Spicy note From Col. Mussey.

[From the Nashville Times, July 6.]

The following letter was sent by Colonel Mussey, commanding the organization of United States colored troops at this post, in response to a personal invitation requesting his attendance at the celebration of the Fourth, but excluding his command from the procession. Col. Mussey refuses to participate in a national celebration, from which soldiers are excluded who are fighting to preserve the nation. The letter explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS COM'DG ORGANIZATION,
U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
NASHVILLE, July 3, 1864.

Mr. W. S. Cheatham, Chairman Com., etc.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge an invitation for "the pleasure of my company at the celebration of our National Anniversary on the ensuing Fourth of July, at Fort Gilliem on Jefferson street extended."

The invitation was dated June 30th. I answer it at this late moment because I have been disposed to give you all possible opportunity to invite, also, the troops with whose organization I have been connected, and who to-day form the largest portion numerically, of the forces of Nashville. Your Committee has seen fit to omit them from its invitation to parade. With that omitted portion you know I am connected, the title by which you address me comes from my connection with them.

As these troops are orderly, present a good appearance, and are, considering their opportunities, well drilled, your conduct in omitting them and inviting me, who am nothing but by virtue of my connection with them, either is studiedly insulting or betrays a lamentably limited experience of honorable sensibilities.

I cannot, sir, accept any invitation to a military display where other Colonels march their troops while mine are excluded.

The Declaration of Independence, whose formal adoption makes the 4th of July sacred, affirms as an axiom that

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

And until you, sir, and your Committee learn this fundamental truth, till you can invite all the defenders of their country to participate in your celebration, be they black or be they white, your "celebrations of our national anniversary," are mocking farces, insults to the illustrious dead, and blasphemy to Him who hath made "of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

I do not think my presence would be "pleasurable" to you. I know yours would not be to me so long as you make distinctions between the defenders of their country, which are alike discreditable to your humanity, your patriotism and your Christianity; distinctions which show that you do not know the letter or comprehend the spirit of the document whose ratification you propose to celebrate; or that knowing and comprehending both letter and spirit, you designedly ignore the one and violate the other.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. D. MUSSEY,
Col. 100th U. S. Col. Infantry,
Com'd Org'z. U. S. C. T.

The colored citizens had a great jollification on the Fourth at their bran-dance and pic-nic in the suburbs of the city. A remarkably fine looking regiment was on parade, composed of athletic, well dressed, well drilled and decidedly military looking soldiers, who no doubt could, on a fair field, take the conceit out of any rebel regiment ever raised in Middle Tennessee in a very short time. The colored laborers in the Commissary Department marched out to the barbecue in a very amusing procession. The once elegant but now somewhat faded colors of the rebel "Rock City Guards," which cost originally the sum of $900, floated gaily at the head of the procession; this was followed by a few platoons of colored soldiers, and these by the emancipated civilians, who used to hew wood and draw water for traitors. These last bore sundry poles, on the top of which were small commissary boxes, inscribed with the soul stirring mottoes of "Soap!" "Hard Tack!" "Candles!" "Pepper!" "Molasses!" and other words sweet and spicy in the mouths of colored patriots.

The procession cheered lustily on its way, but was otherwise very orderly and respectable. We noticed among their number many blood relations, such as the sons, nephews, and half-brothers of many of the wealthiest and most prominent rebel planters in Middle Tennessee. It was the most striking example of miscegenation that we ever witnessed. We mean no sneer at our colored people in this remark. They cannot help, and are not responsible for the fact that many thousands of their number have the blood of thousands of the first rebel families in Tennessee flowing in their veins. It is their misfortune, not their fault. All we find fault with is that their white relatives, instead of treating them kindly and assisting them, try to oppress and degrade them, and pay blackguard newspapers to vilify the statesmen who seek to elevate their condition.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Rebel Plots in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A correspondent writes from Guyamas, June 25th, that official information has been received there of a conspiracy to seize one or more of the steamers on the coast for privateers, and that a party had been sent from Secesaia for that purpose. The persons indicated are said to be at Guyamas, where steps have been taken to check them.

Mazatlan had not been taken by the French on July 4th, although a French frigate was off the harbor, and had seized a schooner. The defences of the city had been completed but there were no guns to man them.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28th, 1864.

The simple, manly, straightforward and sailor-like report by Capt. Winslow of his action with the Alabama is now before the public, and a greater contrast cannot be imagined than that which it presents to the one furnished by Capt. Semmes. The Kearsarge arrived at Cherbourg, it simply says, "in pursuit of the Alabama," as was her duty. There she waited quietly, without blustering or braggadocio of any kind; all such, if there were any, being confined to Capt. Semmes, whose own act it was to send out a note saying he would fight. He might have saved himself the trouble, perhaps, of announcing what he could hardly any longer avoid. The account of the action, as given by Capt. Winslow in his simple manner, fills one with astonishment, as the promptness of the result evidently surprised himself. So speedily and so well did the guns of the Kearsarge do their business on their adversary, so trifling, on the contrary, was the damage she herself received from the fire of her enemy, that Capt. Winslow "could not believe" that the Alabama had struck! And well, indeed, might he doubt the fact, considering that the action had only lasted an hour and ten minutes, at a distance of never less than a quarter of a mile, that the damage done to the Kearsarge amounted to about nothing and that inflicted upon her crew to "three men wounded." If ever a victory was glorious for being cheaply purchased, certainly that of Capt. Winslow is such a one, and proud may he be in giving the plain straightforward statement contained in his report of the almost complete equality of the two vessels.

Clearly the victory was one which was won by superior skill, not by superior strength. The Alabama "fired quickly, but very foolishly, throwing away her shot. The Kearsarge fired with more deliberate aim and much slower." The whole action is summed up in these few words, and the result bears indisputable evidence to their truth and correctness.

Capt. Semmes' accusation, or rather insinuation, that the Kearsarge fired upon him after he struck his colors, is regarded as being as ungentlemanly and unofficer-like, as it is vague and unsubstantiated. Capt. Winslow disposes of it in two words: "Capt. Semmes," he writes, "knows well that had it been known the Alabama had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged." Is there a man living who dare disbelieve the simple dignity of the refutation?

With respect to the conduct of the Deerhound, I own I feel inclined, to be lenient. It was the duty of that vessel, or of any other vessel, French, English or American, in the cause of humanity, to pick as many drowning out of the water as possible. No doubt, as I before said, those men had become the lawful prize of the Kearsarge from the moment they struck their flag, and the Deerhound was bound to give them up *if summoned* to do so. But how if not summoned? Might she not also, in the cause of humanity, do the best she could for them and make off, if permitted? Probably the gallant commander of the Kearsarge is no lawyer; but I fear he let his prisoners slip by what lawyers would call his own *laches*, and that he and his government must be content to be quit of them. He may well afford to leave Capt. Semmes "alone in his glory." Then Capt. Winslow has also demanded the men landed at Cherbourg by French pilots. But I fear prisoners of war escaping by any means to the French shore, are at liberty. I have but room to add that the British government declines going to war, but that hostilities have recommenced in Germany.

THE FRENCH AND THE PIRATE SEMMES.

It is not true, as reported by the *Temps*, that Capt. Semmes is in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. The *France*, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Capt. Semmes has ordered three pivot guns capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 320 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 148 men, is to be augmented to 179. The *France* says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S DEMAND.

U. S. S. S. KEARSARGE, Cherbourg, June 21.

To MONSIEUR BONFILS—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they come on board the Kearsarge to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE REPLY.

To CAPTAIN JOHN A. WINSLOW—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French government, with whom these unfortunates have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle after a surprise, even although he had been made prisoner. Hence I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French empire.

I am, &c., BONFILS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 25.

The Conference has ended. It has failed. There is a formal meeting to-day to exchange protocols and say good-bye, but the quarreling is over. The armistice is not extended, so that to-morrow the absurd fight begins again. The Danes blockade the German ports. The Germans proceed to take Alsen. The English newspapers threaten to send a fleet to the Baltic. Russell and Palmerston do not say that. They only say the fleet is ready for anything that may be required. Lord Cowley has asked the Emperor if he will take a hand at the game, and the Emperor says—Excuse me, I have one or two little affairs of my own. The air is full of the thunder of war. It begins to-morrow, so far as the Danes and Germans are concerned; but will Lord Palmerston go down to the House on Monday night and say, "We have telegraphed orders to the fleet in the Downs, and it is now in the German Ocean steaming for the Cattegat?" When I hear those words I will believe it. When I read the sign manual of Victoria Regina Nostra to a declaration of war against the people of her ancestors, her dead husband, her two eldest daughters and their husbands, I will believe it. I admire the Princess of Wales very much. She is immensely pretty and agreeable, and popular as she deserves to be; and Queen Victoria is as fond of her, no doubt, as mothers-in-law are apt to be; but will the Queen go to war with her own flesh and blood to save the Princess' father a few miles of barren rocks and swamps in Schleswig? When I hear the guns I will believe it.

The talk is war, loud enough. What is more, funds are down—the Bourse is flat. Let us suppose, then, that war is really meant, and not a bluff game of the Ministry. What then? England will send a fleet to the Baltic until the Baltic is frozen. It will blockade the German ports and keep English goods out of them, so that the Germans will be obliged to supply themselves, or get what they need from France, Holland and Belgium. England has nothing to gain by going to war, and everything to loose—only honor. With all the talk of war, therefore I do not believe in it, because I do not believe in nations committing suicide. But as everything is possible, this steamer may take out a telegram or declaration of war or its equivalent. Yet, the fact that Prince Alfred and suite left England yesterday for a trip up the Rhine, does not look to me like send the British fleet to the Baltic!

It is plain, however, that Prussia and Austria are not afraid of England. They do not depend upon commerce. They are not great naval powers. Prussia, it is said, has ironclads building in America. They have also thrown over the convention of Paris respecting privateers. If attacked by England, Prussia will issue letters of marque to whoever will take them. The Germans expect to involve England in a war with America. They rely upon the friendship of the Czar of Russia, who is now visiting his German relatives. Austria does not seem to have any trouble about Hungary, nor to stand in any great dread of Gen. Garibaldi, who by the way is rheumatic, and not in the best condition to take the field.

On Monday all the papers connected with the conference will be laid before the House of Parliament, and we shall know what has been determined upon. Now we have truculent leading articles, a buzzing in the clubs, and tremors on the stock exchange. In a month Europe may be in a blaze from one end to the other.

The weather is so far favorable to the crops. The country is wonderfully prosperous. Each quarter's returns show increasing trade and revenue. There is grumbling about the large emigration from Ireland, but it must go on until the inducement ceases. The more that go, it is thought, the better it will be for those who remain. Russia moves the Poles to Siberia. England is not sorry to see her Poles, the Irish, move off of their own accord. Has it ever been suggested by any one that an arrangement might be made with the Emperor Maximilian to transport all the Confederates to Mexico—I mean, of course, those who will not take the oath of allegiance. It is worth thinking of, and a beginning might be made by shipping off Gen. Lee and his army, sending them down the York and James Rivers, and so over to Vera Cruz, with Gen. Butler to superintend the transportation. If the armies under Lee and Johnston could be shipped off to Mexico or Central America, it might be a good thing for the new empire, which will need soldiers, and a good beginning toward the deportation of the entire rebel population of the Southern States. The cost would not be much greater than that involved in the prosecution of the war, and there would be no more trouble. There may be difficulties and objections which do not at the moment occur to me, but I cannot help thinking the project is as worthy of consideration as several which have been discussed in Congress. The war must be ended and the Union restored in some way, and the Russian method, as practiced in Poland and Circassia and formerly by Cromwell in Ireland, is simple and effectual.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further Details of News by the Germania—The Pirate Semmes.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following is a summary of the news by the Germania, which arrived here yesterday:

THE DANISH WAR.

The allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German power, without regard to her own special interests.

According to intelligence received at Heligoland, an engagement between the German and Danish fleets will probably take place in these waters within a few days.

The policy of Prussia is said to be the retention of Jutland as a material guaranty.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast, opposite the middle port on the island of Funen.

The announcement of the capture of Alsen by the German powers had been received, but the details concerning it had not come to hand.

A Vienna paper states that Austria and Prussia are fully agreed on the subject of hostilities.

The two Powers are said to have renewed the engagement to act in concert until Denmark shall be compelled to accept of peace.

Prussia has declared that she seeks for no territorial aggrandizement in the North.

Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications of Alsen on Sunday morning.

Two German steamers have passed the Canal of the Elder, and are moored under the cannon of Fredericksdorf. Numerous small craft have been dispatched to Scaleswig by rail. They are supposed to be destined for the passage of troops to the Island of Funen.

A telegraph from Dantzic, of June 27, says: Three Danish ships of war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the renewal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port.

A telegram from Paris says: At the last sitting of the Conference no prolongation of the armistice was agreed upon, and the Conference closed without any result.

The *Moniteur* says: The last sitting of the Conference passed off quietly. The belligerents read declarations in which they explained the present position of affairs according to the views of their respective Governments. Earl Russell reviewed the labors of the Conference, and expressed a hope, in which the neutral Powers concurred, that, whatever might be the issue of the conflict, the independence of the Danish monarchy would be preserved. It is thought that hostilities would be resumed on the 26th. Four Danish vessels are cruising between Kiel and the Island of Fehmern.

The Berlin *Spenersche Zeitung* says: A telegram from Vienna states that the German sovereigns at Carlsbad had come to an understanding upon the Dano-German question. According to this understanding, Prussia would, with the concurrence of Austria, propose at the Federal Diet that the German Confederation should declare war against Denmark.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says: The fortnight's prolongation of the armistice which was agreed to at the sitting of the Conference on the 6th, expires on the 25th, so that hostilities will recommence on the 26th, and not on the 27th.

Prince Albert of Prussia has left Berlin for the headquarters of the army in the Duchies, in consequence of a telegram sent by the King from Carlsbad.

A telegram from Hamburg of June 26 says: Prince Albert passed in great haste through Hamburg this morning, being the bearer of an order to Marshal Von Wrangel to recommence hostilities to-day.

A telegram from Heide of June 25 says: The Duke of Augustenburg, at a banquet given him in honor of the 23d, said:—"I rejoice to be the first German Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and shall in future adopt no separatist interests. The Prince and the people are ready to make any sacrifice to their liberators which may contribute to the welfare of Germany.

The Copenhagen Rigsraad was opened June 28. The speech from the throne was the following: "The threatening crisis of the Fatherland and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of war has caused this convocation. We have recently learned for how little the dearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We therefore acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us."

The President of the Council in the lower House said: The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarkation of the Schlei and to agree to a fortnight's prolongation of the armistice, should England firmly adhere to that line. Earl Russell promised that neither would he make a proposal himself nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark, unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl Russell nevertheless proposed on the 18th that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal. Bishop Monrad said in conclusion: I cannot explain how this proposal was consistent with Earl Russell's promise.

At the final sitting of the Conference on Saturday, a letter from the Emperor of Russia was read announcing to the Conference that the Czar had ceded his claims on Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburg, and that those claims must be considered as revived by the present situation. The letter contained a remarkable passage, in which it emphatically declared that the treaty of London must no longer be regarded as "invalidated."

The *Times* says: On the subject of the armistice, there was the same firmness or obstinacy displayed by the Government of Copenhagen. The Russians were willing to agree to a fresh suspension of hostilities, provided it was for a term not less than two months, but the Danes would hear of nothing but a renewal of the campaign on the 26th according to previous arrangements. As the Conference came to an end with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutral powers, and as Denmark has deliberately expressed a desire that the war should proceed, the British Government thinks itself not bound to interfere, as long as the campaign remains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes.

The copperheads at Bernadotte held a celebration on the Fourth. The cakes were trimmed with butternuts, and toasts were drunk to Jeff. Davis.

The store of John M. Nelson at Bath, was broken into on the 6th, and robbed of $1,600 in gold, and $3,000 in greenbacks.

Crops are fine this year in Fulton, except oats.

Mrs. Harper, of Liverpool township, whose husband is in the field, tore a butternut breastpin from a woman named Mary Anderson, in church. The citizens of Canton presented her a dress pattern of American manufacture, and the ladies of the vicinity trimmed it with the "Red, White and Blue."

The corn looks better in this county than usual at this time of year.

EDGAR COUNTY.

The *Prairie Beacon* and *Valley Blade*, the two Union papers published at Paris, have been consolidated under the management of Wm. Moore, Esq., formerly of the *Blade*.

LASALLE COUNTY.

Stanley Henshaw, a boy nine years of age, son of Captain Henshaw, of Henshaw's battery, was drowned at Ottawa on Friday last.

HARDIN COUNTY.

A family quarrel existing between two men, named Ragan and Chancey, near Elizabethtown, culminated on the 8th inst., in a fatal affray, which resulted in the killing of Ragan. Chancey was arrested after a desperate struggle, in which he fired several shots at the Sheriff, and was lodged in jail to await examination.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

George Lear, a member of Company H, 139th Illinois infantry, was found dead in his bunk at Cairo on the 12th. He was under the influence of opium at the time of his death.

BOONE COUNTY.

The chinch bug is making sad havoc in this county. Wheat, oats and barley will be light. Corn and potatoes promise well.

The residence of Baker Ame, Esq., at Belvidere, was entered by burglars a few nights since and $50 in greenbacks carried off.

The 4th was celebrated at Garden Prairie and Flora. At the former place Hon. L. W. Lawrence pronounced the oration, and at the latter Rev. Mr. Atchison, of Belvidere.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

The grain warehouse at Shirley, owned by J. A. Willson, of Bloomington, was struck by lightning a few days since and consumed. The fire commenced in the telegraph office Loss $5,000.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

M. P. Rindlaub, for some time editor of the Warren *Independent*, has become editor of the Grant county *Herald*.

Several buildings were blown down at Dunleith by the late storm. The I. C. R. R. coal shed and culvert were damaged to the amount of $5,000.

The Dunleith liquor shops, hereafter, are to close on Sunday.

PEORIA COUNTY.

A little boy named Kirkman was drowned at Peoria on Saturday.

A decision was rendered on Saturday last adverse to the claim of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, against the P., P. & J. road. This decision grants to another road the right to enter Peoria.

STATE NEWS.

KNOX COUNTY.

The people of Knox county have reorganized the "Society for the Detection and Capture of Horse Thieves and Burglars." A reward of $150 is offered for the detection and conviction of every horse thief.

The grain crop in this county is not a full average, but is much improved by the rains. Fruit and vegetables are abundant.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

A young man named Sylvester Trowbridge was instantly killed by lightning at Sand Prairie on Saturday last. He was harvesting at the time, and while driving a pair of mules was struck by the lightning and killed, the mules sharing the same fate.

A Union Convention will be held in this county, at Fremont, August 18, to nominate a representative to the Legislature, and county candidates.

The corn looks well in this county.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

An attempt was made a day or two since to throw a train off the track between Rock Island and Peru by placing a "chair" on the track. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to save the train. Search was made in the vicinity, and a man was discovered in the underbrush, who admitted the deed and acknowledged he was a Confederate soldier lately escaped.

One rebel was killed at Rock Island the other day by a piece of rock from a blast, and a second was killed by a billet of wood in the hands of a fellow rebel.

Green corn is plenty at Rock Island at two shillings per dozen.

The, new turn-table of the Rock Island bridge in place of the one recently destroyed by fire is nearly completed. Trains will run in less than a month.

The Mississippi River has risen eight inches since Sunday morning, and is still rising.

During the last week twenty rebel prisoners died at Rock Island. The whole number of deaths is 1,383. Whole number of sick in hospital, 401.

MCHENRY COUNTY.

Butter is only 20c per pound at Woodstock and 40c in Chicago.

A Convention of Good Templars was held at Woodstock, yesterday, at which an address was made by Rolla A. Law, of Chicago.

The crops will not average one-third in McHenry county. Farmers are sowing turnips for fodder. Oats and corn look well.

DE KALB COUNTY.

Spring wheat in this county is almost destroyed by countless millions of chinch bugs.

The Aurora Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church meets at Sycamore, August 23.

An effort is being made to connect Sycamore with Cortland by telegraph.

A new Methodist Church is to be erected at Sycamore.

KANE COUNTY.

The crops in Kane county look well.

The Fox river is very low at present, and smells as badly as the Chicago river.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

The chinch bug is completing the destruction to the wheat crop in this county.

Hon. J. J. Turner had his room entered a few days ago at Rockford and his watch and seventy-one dollars in greenbacks stolen.

Negotiations are pending at Rockford to purchase another of her outstanding bonds There are eleven in all. Ten of them are in the hands of secessionists.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Hon. E. B. Washburne made an unexpected call at Apple River a few days since, and was immediately pounced upon for a speech. He was received most enthusiastically.

COLES COUNTY.

A meeting of delegates from Jasper, Cumberland and Coles counties, was held at Mattoon, June 28th, at which the preliminary steps were taken to build a railroad from Mattoon to Olney or to Grayville through Olney.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The *State Journal* says that 184 men, besides the veterans, enlisted in this State in June.

There is quite a brisk market in wool at Springfield. Large lots were sold on Wednesday last at 97c@$1.00.

Richard Brand at Mechanicsburgh had his right arm shot off by the premature discharge of a cannon on the Fourth.

FULTON COUNTY.

A firm in Canton have contracted for 10,000 plow handles.

The Copperheads tried to create a disturbance at Fairview on the Fourth. Three of the reptiles made their appearance on the Fair Grounds, two of them wearing butternut breastpins, the third carrying a secesh flag, and dared the Union girls to take them away. The Union girls went in, cleaned out the snakes, and carried off the trophies. Good for the Molly Starks of Fulton county.

A woman named Bristor, living at Canton, went out of her house for a few minutes, and on her return, found her child, some ten months old, whom she had left asleep in the bed playing with a large milk snake. The snake beat a hasty retreat upon the appearance of the woman.

A man named John B. Ackerson was shot on the 6th at Waterford, by Wm. Wright, formerly a member of the 17th Illinois. The trouble arose about financial matters.

WESTERN NEWS.

IOWA.

The Davenport *Gazette* says that as high as six dollars per day has been offered by Iowa farmers for harvest hands.

The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Burlington, September 27. From present indications the Fair will be eminently successful.

There is great excitement among the liquor dealers of Muscatine because the authorities are enforcing the law prohibiting its sale.

A little son of Mr. P. Norton, of Walnut Grove, Scott county, was killed by lightning on Sunday evening last.

The Keokuk *Gate City* says that Eddy Williams, son of B. A. Williams, of that city, while riding a mule, was thrown from the animal; his foot becoming fastened in the styrup, he was dragged a long distance, the mule running at the top of his speed. Finally the styrup broke, and when taken up he was entirely dead, the whole apper part of his head being torn away and his brains dashed out.

The hogs in Brown county are dying off rapidly from some unknown disease.

The people of Marshall, Hardin and other counties are agitating the subject of building a railroad along the valley of the Iowa River from Marshalltown to Eldora.

Parties from Alamakee county who went to Idaho this season have returned. Didn't find as many attractions in the gold regions as they supposed they would.

Rev. William Davis, pastor of the church of the United Brethren of Muscatine, has been elected to the Presidency of Western College, at Western, Linn county, vice Rev. Solomon Weaver resigned.

Hon. John A. Kasson, present Representative to Congress from the Vth District, has been nominated for re-election.

The Muscatine *Journal* says farmers are getting plenty of harvest hands at $3.00 per day. Some manufacturing establishments have closed, in order to give their employees opportunity to assist in harvesting.

A Copperhead in Polk county, who thought negroes wouldn't fight, attacked one of Gen. Dodge's negro scouts, got whipped and caved in. A friend of Cane's came with a club to his assistance, but the click of a revolver made him run.

The Norwegian College at Decorah was dedicated on the 30th inst.

MINNESOTA.

The third draft of men for Winona county, took place on the 8th. Fourteen men were drafted.

Track laying on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad has been commenced beyond St. Charles and will be continued as rapidly as possible.

A move is being made by the friends of the Superior Railroad to induce Gov. Miller to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Crops are looking well in Minnesota, and promise an average yield.

WISCONSIN.

Three hundred and forty thousand pounds of wool changed hands in the Milwaukee market on Monday last.

The Ripon *Commonwealth* says that many farmers in that section, who thought, before the rain, that they would not get their seed back again from their wheat crop, are now talking about fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre.

The Oshkosh *Courier* states that on Monday last, the hands in the various mills in that city struck for higher wages. Their demands not being acceded to, they organized into a band of some one hundred strong and took it into their heads that no mills should run till their request was complied with. They proceeded Tuesday morning to the mill of Toleman & Harris, and Wheeler's mill, but were met by the Sheriff, who told them the consequences of such folly, upon which they disappeared.

There was a terrific gale in the town of Lima on Saturday last. Forest and fruit trees were broken off and uprooted, and much damage done to buildings, fences, etc. The gale took a sweep of about half a mile wide.

The Platteville *Witness* states that at a recent meeting in New York of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway, it was decided not to attempt the construction of a railroad from Monroe to Dubuque at present.

The Beaver Dam *Citizen* says the annual exhibition of the Wayland University was highly satisfactory, and the annual festival a very pleasant gathering. The University lacks only $500 of being out of debt, though a few years ago it owed $13,000.

The La Crosse *Democrat* says the steamer Frank Steele struck a sunken log in the Mississippi, on Saturday, near Fountain City, and sunk immediately to her guards. She lies across the stream in five feet of water, but will soon be got off.

MINNESOTA.

About 5,000 tons of iron for the Mississippi Central and St. Paul & Pacific Railroads are now lying at La Crosse.

Work Stopped on the Great Iron-Clad Ram Dunderberg—Its Cause, etc.

Work has ceased on the great iron-clad ram Dunderberg, building by Mr. Webb, of this city, for the Government of the United States. The ship is ready for launching, and has been so for some time. The cause of the dead-lock in her progress is the inability of the contractors for her machinery to have the shaft and propellor ready in time. Were they in Mr. Webb's yard now, the vessel would soon be afloat. To the unusual scarcity of good mechanics this unfortunate state of affairs must be attributed. Iron founders cannot procure the help for love or money, necessary to enable them to perform work until months after it should be finished. The large bounty given to soldiers, the numerous strikes of late, and the confidence which the turn of the times has given to workmen, all conspire to paralyze, in a measure, the efforts of the Navy Department to complete its ships. The severity of Secretary Welles in dealing with men on whom the unlooked-for changes in the value of the currency, and in the market price of things, has also had a good deal to do with preventing many well-disposed persons from doing their utmost for the country.

The Puritan, Dunderberg, the twenty new light draught monitors, the new screw fleet, and every constructing enterprise of the Government itself, is beginning to be so sensibly affected by the state of financial and industrial affairs, that great embarrassment is already resulting from it. For instance, chains and anchors are needed badly, but no one will enter into a contract to supply them, and if a new squadron were wanted, or a dozen pairs of engines, the honorable Secretary of the Navy should do without them, or get them made up by boat-builders and blacksmiths, professional men who have sometimes succeeded in getting naval work to do.—*N. Y. Times, July 7th.*

New Advertisements.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of all sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD WATCHES,

Diamond Rings, Elegant Jewelry and Fancy Goods, worth $500,000.

T. BENTON & CO.,
Jewelers, 195 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

NO BLANKS!

You MAY get a WATCH or DIAMOND RING for ONE DOLLAR, which you do not pay until you know what you have drawn.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—Send a stamp for a Circular. All letters should be addressed,

T. BENTON & CO.,
Box 5567 Post Office, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., July 1, 1864.

[illegible]

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 1, 1864.

[illegible]

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Cancer can be Cured.

Dr. Bebera, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., 169 Main street, third door above the Quincy House, over J. R. Barton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also, cures all kinds of sores and all cutaneous diseases and piles. A cure always guaranteed or no pay.

WILLIAM WOODS,
PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible]

DEAFNESS, DISEASES OF THE EYE, and Catarrhal Affections of the Head and Throat successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, 11 South Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

THE NEWS.

From Sherman's operations in Georgia there are some indications that Atlanta may yet remain to be won by a severe battle, which has already begun, the enemy attacking our forces. They will not find Sherman unprepared, nor unwilling for the gage of battle, and it is precisely to that end he has sought his advance. [illegible]

PEACE.

Beautiful is peace. The sword transformed, wounding only the soil with tillage... [illegible]